The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6321. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1871. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CATARRH;

OBSERVATIONS ON ITS SYMPTOMS, EFFECTS, TREATMENT AND CURE.

BY DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Catarrh and Kindred Diseases of the Mucous Membrane, &c., &c.

Office and Residence, No. 106 West 34th-st.

Among the long list of chronic diseases which affect the human frame, Catarrh is the one most prevalent, most offensive, most productive of discomfort, and most liable to a variety of dangerous and distressing complications.

Its earliest and most prominent symptom is a discharge from the head, varying in its nature in different cases, and even in the same individual at different times. It may be a thin, colorless, acrid fluid, or a glairy, starch-like substance. Generally, however, it is a thick, viscid, purulent or muco-purulent matter, either ash-colored, greenish yellow, or of a deep green tint, occasionally streaked or flecked with blood. So copious and offensive is the discharge, in many cases, that patients feel as though their whole head were in a state of corruption.

"HAWKING."

Much of the discharge passes backward into the throat, necessitating frequent expectoration, or a tough, viscid, tenacious phlegm collects behind and above the soft palate, in the passage between the throat and head, embarrassing respiration, and creating a constant and almost irresistible desire to relieve the discomfort by drawing the mucus into the throat, so as to eject it by the mouth. This practice, popularly known as "hawking," is characteristic of Catarrh, and proves as embarrassing to the one affected as it is disagreeable to those around. Again, the offensive matter hardens and deposits itself on the membrane in the shape of dry, hard crusts, which in some cases accumulate to such an extent as to form a plug in the nose, obstructing breathing and producing serious discomfort. Fragments of these morbid concretions occasionally pass into the throat, but most generally they are blown from the nose with considerable violence, in pieces from one to two inches in length, either solid or tubular in form, and often bearing the exact shape of the nasal cavity. This condition is indicative of ulceration, which, in time, may destroy the bony structure of the nose and produce its subsequent flattening.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

The breath is always tainted, and sometimes so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others, and cases are occasionally met with in which the stench is really overpowering, and sufficiently fetid to poison the atmosphere of a whole room. Thus, a person affected with Catarrh lives continually in an impure atmosphere of his own surrounding, and inhales the poisonous effluvia with every breath.

The NASAL MEMBRANE is congested, causing the nose to be stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable "stuffy" sensation in the head, accompanied by occasional violent and prolonged paroxysms of sneezing.

The voice is husky, or of a nasal character, while oftentimes there is a continuous hoarseness and discordance.

The sense of smell is generally blunted or entirely lost in Catarrh, and a similar effect on the taste occasionally results. The eyes are apt to become irritated and disposed to water excessively on exposure to cold or wind, and a sense of weariness of sight is experienced after slight visual exertions.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

Catarrh is one of the most frequent causes of deafness. Scarcely any one afflicted with this disease for any length of time, retains normal acuteness of the hearing power. With some the hearing suffers at first only by spells, the ears becoming obstructed during each accession of cold, or stopped up while blowing the nose, but by degrees the spells of deafness occur oftener and last longer, until at length the hearing remains permanently impaired.

Noises in the head, resembling every conceivable sound, often make their appearance, and add materially to the existing distress.

COUGH OF VARIABLE SEVERITY

is a result of Catarrh. Sometimes it amounts merely to a raking effort. Occasionally, however, it is severe and harrassing, and the expectoration is either alarmingly copious or so tenacious as to necessitate almost constant efforts for its removal. As a natural result of this condition there ensue loss of appetite, excessive debility and emaciation. Indeed, in some instances the loss of flesh is so considerable and progressive as to suggest the existence of tubercular disease, and not a few cases of Catarrh that come under my notice have been regarded as Consumption, and so treated by unwary or inexperienced practitioners.

The disease speedily extends to the air cavities of the bones of the forehead and face, giving rise to a distressing sensation of heavy weight or compression over the forehead, especially in the region above and between the eyes. Sometimes there is pain obstinately fixed in some particular spot, as in the temples, on the top of the head, at the back of the neck or behind the orbits, and, occasionally, pain manifests itself in the face of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

EFFECTS UPON THE SYSTEM.

The pernicious influence of catarrh upon the system soon manifests itself in a variety of ways. The patient loses flesh and strength, is languid, unable to perform mental or physical labor with the usual facility, is nervous, depressed in spirits, timid, agitated and inclined to drowsiness and sleep; the memory is weakened, and its permanent impairment seriously threatened.

The appetite becomes weak and capricious, a result scarcely to be wondered at, when we take into consideration the large amount of offensive secretion from the head and throat which is continually being conveyed to the stomach by the food and drink, or passes down during sleep, vitiating the gastric juice and interfering with the digestion.

The mucous membrane becomes morbidly sensitive to unfavorable influences, so that at last even a breath of wind upon the lining of the nose or throat becomes productive of a cold, and gives rise to a serious disturbance of the respiratory organs. Thus the patient is subjected to frequent and repeated colds, each one aggravating the disease by giving it a new impulse, and attacking a larger extent of surface than its predecessor. In this manner the difficulty spreads from organ to organ, invading the throat, larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes, until, encroaching further and further, it reaches the finer ramifications of the bronchi, when a slight impulse is required to send it to the lungs.

Experience has proved that in the majority of cases Catarrh becomes the starting point of consumptive development, the disease being transmitted to the lungs both by nervous connection and continuity of surface, and so frequently has this course been noticed, that Catarrh must be regarded as a premonition and one of the very earliest manifestations of Consumption.

OUR METHOD OF TREATMENT.

By the system of treatment which we have originated and pursued for years with uniform success, a complete and permanent cure of this repulsive disorder can be effected. This we have demonstrated in thousands of cases, representing the disease in every form, and in all its various stages of development. Our applications are made to reach the diseased parts in the most direct and positive manner, instantaneously penetrating every cell and cavity of the head communicating with the nostrils, and subjecting every portion of the affected membrane to the healing action of the remedy employed, with the most beneficial results, and without causing the least pain or unpleasant sensation. So effective is this plan of medication that a single application is generally productive of decided relief. The affected cavities are thoroughly cleansed from the incrusted morbific matter, the offensive smell is removed, and all the other troublesome symptoms gradually disappear. The discharge diminishes, irritation is allayed, the inflammation subsides, ulcerations are made to heal, until finally a radical and permanent cure is established.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives patients daily, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., at his residence,

NO. 106 WEST 34TH ST.

THE CHARTER.

What is Proposed by the Committee of Seventy.

Draft of a Charter to be Considered by the Legislature.

Thorough Reorganization Demanded by the Committee.

Centralization of Power to be Entirely Broken Up.

Dishonest and Incompetent Officials to be Subject to Removal.

Authority Given the Governor to Remove the Mayor.

The following is the draft of a new charter for the City of New-York, as prepared by the Committee of Seventy, who intend to submit it to the new Legislature for consideration. The scheme thus embodied is fully indorsed by the Committee, and will no doubt be read with great interest, as an embodiment of the spirit of Reform. Copies, it is understood, have been sent to every Senator and Assemblyman elect for perusal in advance:

AN ACT

TO REORGANIZE THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

ARTICLE I.

THE CORPORATE POWERS.

SECTION 1. The Corporation now existing and known by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall continue to be a body corporate and politic in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession, with all the grants, powers, and privileges heretofore held by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and not modified or repealed by the provisions hereinafter made by this act.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 2. The legislative power of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen, which shall consist of not more than forty-five members, one-fifth to be elected as hereinafter provided in each Senate district of the City, as now established by law.

[No provision is made for legislating out of office the present Board, as that will probably be effected by a special act early in the session.]

SEC. 3. There shall be Aldermen elected at an election to be held under this act on the second Tuesday of April in the year 1872, and on the second Tuesday of the same month in every year thereafter, to hold office for the term of one year from the first Monday of May next succeeding each and every such election.

For details as to manner of holding elections and election officers, &c., reference will be here made to general Registry and Election laws now existing, or to be passed by the Legislature of 1872.

SEC. 4. At such election each qualified voter in each Senate district may give not more than nine ballots, upon each of which shall be printed or written the name of one candidate for Alderman. The voter may give the whole of his ballots for one and the same candidate, or may distribute them between nine different candidates or a less number, in such proportion as he may see fit. After the closing of the polls on the day of election, the canvass in each election district of the senate district shall be completed by ascertaining, assorting, and making returns to the county canvassers of the number of ballots given for each candidate. From the returns so made the county canvassers shall determine the names of the nine persons having the largest number of votes in the Senate district, and they shall be returned as elected. In the event of a vacany or vacancies arising by reason of less than nine persons being voted for in any Senate district, such vacancy or vacancies shall remain unfilled for the ensuing year. In the event of two or more of the persons voted for in any Senate district having received an equal number of votes, under such circumstances there shall be no full number of nine persons having received the highest number of votes, the Aldermen elected at such election shall, within five days after their organization, select and determine, by lot, four among the said persons so having received an eqeal number of votes, a number sufficient to make up the full delegation of nine members from each Senate district, and the persons so selected shall be deemed elected.

SEC. 5. In case of vacancies by deaths or resignations, amounting in the whole to one-fourth of the entire Board, occurring before the 1st of February in any year, the said vacancies shall be filled by new elections to be held in the respective Senate district, or districts in which the vacancies shall have occurred, at a time to be appointed by the Board. Such elections shall be held in the manner and on the principles prescribed in section 4, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 6. A majority of the Board of Aldermen shall be a quorum.

SEC. 7. Said Board shall—1. Choose a President from its own members by a majority of the members elected; 2. Appoint a clerk and other officers; 3. Determine the rules of its own proceedings; 4. Be the judge of the returns of election and the right of election and qualifications of its own members; 5. Keep a journal of its proceedings; 6. Sit with open doors, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy; and 7. Shall have authority to compel the attendance of absent members; to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member with the concurrence of four-fifths of the members elected to the Board.

SEC. 8. The first meeting of the Board shall be held on the first Monday in May after the election, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and at such meeting the Board shall appoint and determine the days and hours for its stated meetings, *provided*, that the hour for opening stated or adjourned meetings shall be fixed between the hours of 5 and 8 in the evening.

SEC. 9. Every legislative act of the Board shall be by resolution or ordinance, and every ordinance or resolution, except as hereinafter provided, shall, before it takes effect, be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor for his approval. *Provided*, however, that this section shall not apply to the acts of the Board in appointing or electing commissioners or heads of Departments.

SEC. 10. The Mayor shall sign the same if he approve it, or return the same within ten days, if he does not approve it, with the reason therefor, and if thereupon the Board pass the same within five days of such veto, by a majority of two-thirds of all the members elected, it shall become effective as though the Mayor had signed the same. It shall equally become effective if he should neglect to return the same within such ten days.

SEC. 11. No resolution or ordinance for alienating or leasing any property of the City, or which involves the appropriation of public moneys, or the taxing or assessing the citizens of this City, shall be passed or adopted until at least two days after the same shall have been introduced and entered upon the journal; nor shall any such ordinance or resolution be passed or adopted unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, which said two-thirds shall constitute at least a majority of the members elected. No additional allowance beyond the legal claim which exists under any contract with the Corporation, or for any services on its account, shall be passed except by an unanimous vote of all the members present.

SEC. 12. No resolution or ordinance appropriating any money, or giving any property of the City, or loaning the credit of the City to any private eleemosynary or charitable institution or purpose, shall be passed or adopted, unless such appropriation, gift or loan, shall have been first reported upon favorably by the hereinafter created Board of Charities and Correction; nor unless the same shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the members present, which said two-thirds shall constitute at least a majority of the members elected.

SEC. 13. No resolution or ordinance appropriating any money or giving any property of the City, or loaning the credit of the City to any private educational institution or purpose shall be passed or adopted, unless such appropriation, gift or loan shall have been first reported upon favorably by the hereinafter created Board of Public Instruction; nor, unless the same shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the members present, which said two-thirds shall constitute at least a majority of the members elected.

SEC. 14. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall keep the seal of the City, and his signature shall be necessary to all leases, grants and other documents, as under existing laws.

SEC. 15. Immediately after adjournment the Clerk shall, avoiding all formal and technical details, prepare a brief abstract of all resolutions or ordinances introduced, and all recommendations of committees which propose or contemplate any specific improvement involving the appropriation of public moneys or the taxing or assessing the property of the citizens of the City. Such abstract shall be published in document form, together with the abstract of the reports of the Departments hereinafter provided for, which publication shall be known as *The City Record*, and a file of which shall be kept in every Department of the City Government. Such publication shall be a sufficient compliance with any law requiring a publication of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 16. The Board shall have the exclusive power to appropriate money by proper ordinance for every branch and object of City expenditure; and no money shall be drawn from the City Treasury unless the same shall have been previously appropriated by the Board.

SEC. 17. The Board shall have power to make, modify continue and repeal such ordinances, regulations and resolutions as may be necessary to carry into effect any and all of the powers now vested in or by this act conferred upon the Corporation, and shall have power to enforce obedience thereto and obedience thereof by ordaining penalties for each and every violation, in such sums as may be deemed expedient, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 18. Except in anticipation of the revenues of the current year the said City shall not have authority to borrow any moneys whatever on the credit of the Corporation beyond the sums now authorized by law, unless such loan shall be authorized by a special act of the Legislature passed after application therefor made by the Board of Aldermen or Mayor.

[Powers of assessment, street opening and widening, &c., &c., will be made the subject of a separate act.]

SEC. 19. Each Alderman shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars, payable monthly, subject to a deduction of ten dollars for eath stated meeting of the Board that he shall during the month, for any cause, have failed to attend.

[Section declaring the Aldermen, Mayor and Controller to be Supervisors must be a separate act, on account of the constitutional provision as to title, and because City charter should not provide for County officers.]

ARTICLE III.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SEC. 20. The executive power of the Corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the Departments herein stated.

SEC. 12. The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation; shall be elected at the election hereinbefore provided for, to be held on the second Tuesday of April in each year hereafter, and hold his office for the term of one year, commencing on the first Monday of May next after his election. The first election for Mayor shall be at the election hereinabove directed, to be held on the second Tuesday in April in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

[No provision is made for legislating present incumbents out of office for reasons above stated as to Boards of Aldermen.]

SEC. 22. Whenever the Mayor shall, from any cause whatever, be prevented from attending, to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and possess all rights and powers of Mayor. But it shall not be lawful for the President of the Board of Aldermen, when so acting as Mayor, to sign or approve any ordinance or resolution of the Board of Aldermen, unless the sickness, disability, or absence of the Mayor shall have continued at least ten days.

SEC. 23. Whenever a vacancy in the office of Mayor shall take place before the 20th day of October of any year, the Board of Aldermen shall order forthwith a new election for the office of Mayor, to be held at the then next general election for State or Federal officers. Until such vacancy is filled, thr Board of Aldermen shall elect a Mayor, who shall hold office for the *ad interim* term. And they shall in like manner have power to elect a Mayor to hold for the unexpired term, when the vacancy in the office of Mayor takes place after the 20th day of October in any year.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the Mayor: 1. To communicate to the Board of Aldermen at least once in six months, a general statement of the finances, government and improvements of the City. 2. To recommend to the Board of Aldermen all such measures connected with the security, health, cleanliness and ornament of the City, and the protection and improvement of its Government and finances, as he shall deem expedient. 3. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City and laws of the State to be executed and enforced; and for that purpose may call together for consultation and co-operation any Commissioners or other City officers. 4. To call special meetings of the Board of Aldermen when he shall deem it expedient to do so. 5. Generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by City ordinances and laws of the State, and the Mayor shall be responsible for the good order and efficient government of the City.

SEC. 25. The Mayor may appoint such experts, clerks and subordinates as he may require to aid him in the discharge of his official duties, and such Commissioners of Departments and other officers of Departments as are hereinafter provided to be appointed by him.

SEC. 26. The Mayor shall receive an annual salary of $15,000. [Provision also to be made for an allowance to the Mayor to pay personal staff of experts, clerks, &c., for which he shall account.]

SEC. 27. The Mayor may be removed by the Governor for cause, in the manner provided by law in the cases of Sheriffs.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

SEC. 28. There shall be the following other Departments in said City: Department of Public Works, Department of Public Parks, Department of Docks, Department of Public Charities and Correction, Department of Finance, Sinking Fund Commission, Department of Law, Department of Public Instruction, Department of Police, Department of Health, Department of Fire. [These last three Departments, if not provided for by some metropolitan district plan or otherwise, should be here enumerated.]

SEC. 29. In every Department there shall be kept a record of all transactions, to be accessible to the public from 3 to 5 o'clock each day, and at the end of each day a brief abstract shall be made of all contracts awarded and made, for work of every description, a copy of which abstract shall be transmitted to the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen for insertion in the City record.

SEC. 30. The said Department shall, when called upon by the Mayor or Board of Aldermen, make to him or them, respectively, reports of the operations and actions of the same, and each of them, and furnish to him or them such information as he or they may demand within such time as he or they may direct. [Here insert a provision as to how the subordinate officers and employes of Departments shall be appointed, whether by the Commissioners or otherwise.] [Here insert the provisions applicable to all the Departments, if there are any such.]

ARTICLE V.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 31. The Commissioners of the Department of Public Works shall be five in number, who shall be called "Commissioners of Public Works," and who shall be the chief officers of this Department. One of said five Commissioners shall be appointed by the Mayor, between the first and tenth days of May in each year. The remaining four Commissioners shall be elected by the Board of Aldermen within the same period. At such election each Alderman shall give not more than four open ballots, upon each of which shall be printed or written the name of one candidate for the office of Commissioner, and each of which shall be signed by the member voting. Each Alderman may give the whole of his ballots for one and the same candidate, or may distribute them between four different candidates or a less number in such proportion as he may see fit. The four persons having the largest number of votes shall be deemed elected. In the event of a failure to elect four Commissioners by reason of less than four persons having been voted for, or by reason of two or more of the persons voted for having received an equal number of votes under such circumstances that there shall be no full number of four persons having received the highest number of votes, a new election for four Commissioners shall forthwith be so held in the same manner. The Commissioners so appointed and elected respectively shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed or elected, unless removed as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 32. The Mayor may at any time remove the Commissioner appointed by him, and appoint another in his place, at his pleasure, and may remove any other Commissioner for cause, assigning his reasons to the Board of Aldermen, in which case a majority of those members of the Board by whose votes said Commissioner was chosen, shall proceed to elect another Commissioner in the place of the one so removed; and the Board of Aldermen may at any time remove all the four Commissioners by them elected, (but not any less number than the whole,) and elect four new Commissioners, in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

SEC. 33. Whenever the words "Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board," or "President of the Croton Aqueduct Board," or "Street Commissioner," occur in any existing law, ordinance, resolution, contract or documents, they shall be deemed to mean the aforesaid Commissioners of Public Works, and whenever in any law or in any ordinance or obligation of the Corporation the words "Street Department" or "Croton Aqueduct Board" occur, they shall be deemed and construed hereafter to mean the "Department of Public Works," and the Commissioner thereof.

SEC. 34. The said Department shall have all the powers and functions heretofore possessed by the Department of Public Works now existing, and such others as may be expressly conferred upon it by this act.

SEC. 35. [Here provides that the Department of Public Works shall have the powers, &c., of present Department of Buildings.] [Also here provide that this Department shall have the same control that the Department of Parks now has—of boulevards, streets and avenues above Central Park.]

SEC. 36. The said Department shall have cognizance and control:

1. Of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water. 2. Of regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering, and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues. 3. Of the repairing and construction of public roads. 4. Of the care of public buildings. 5. Of the filling up of sunken lots. 6. Of public sewers and drainage. 7. Of street vaults. 8. Of paving, repaving, and repairing streets, and keeping the same clear. [Here provide for street-cleaning, if so determined.] 9. Of digging and constructing wells. [Insert also powers of Department of Public Buildings.]

SEC. 37. There shall be the following bureaus in this Department. [Here re-enact either section 79 of charter of 1870, or make such redistribution of bureaus as is deemed advisable.] [Also insert, if deemed proper, sections 1, 13 and 14 of chapter 386 of the laws of 1870.]

SEC. 38. The Commissioners shall, at the first meeting after their appointment and election as aforesaid, choose one of their own number for President, and another one of their number for Treasurer. [Provides for the attendance of one or more of the Commissioners at the meetings of the Board of Aldermen.]

SEC. 39. [Provides for salaries of President, Treasurer and Commissioners.]

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

SEC. 40. The Commissioners or chief officers of the Department of Public Parks shall be five in number, who shall be called "Commissioners of Public Parks." They shall be appointed and elected respectively in the manner hereinbefore provided and prescribed for the appointment and election of Commissioners of Public Works, and be subject to removal in like manner. All provisions of sections 31 and 32 of this act shall be applicable to the Commissioners of Public Parks.

SEC. 41. The Department of Public Parks shall control and manage all public parks and all buildings therein, and public places, which are the realty of the City of New-York.

SEC. 42. [Here re-enact the general powers of the Department, as now existing, except as the same may be limited by the powers of the Department of Public Works.]

SECS. 43 and 44. [Here add sections same as 38 and 39, *supra*.]

ARTICLE VII.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

SEC. 45. The Commissioners or chief officers of the Department of Public Docks shall be five in number, who shall be called "Commissioners of Docks." They shall be appointed and elected respectively in the manner hereinbefore provided and prescribed for the appointment and election of the Commissioners of Public Works, and be subject to removal in like manner. All the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of this act shall be applicable to the Commissioners of Public Docks.

SEC. 46. [Re-enact article 14, of chapter of 1870, section 99, &c., as far as applicable and desirable.]

SECS. 47 and 48. [Here add sections same as 38 and 39, *supra*.]

ARTICLE VIII.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

SEC. 49. The heads or chief officers of the Department of Charities shall be five in number, who shall be called "Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction." They shall be appointed and elected respectively in the manner hereinbefore provided and prescribed for the appointment and election of the Commissioners of Public Works, and be subject to removal in like manner. All the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of this act as to election, appointment and removal, shall be applicable to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. Said Board shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties now conferred upon the Department of Public Charities and Correction by special laws, and by the provisions of chapter 510 of the laws of 1860, and acts and parts of acts amendatory thereto, except as the same are modified or repealed by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 50. There shall be two bureaus in this Department, a Bureau of Charities and a Bureau of Correction. The Commissioners shall appoint a superintendent for each bureau. The Bureau of Charities shall have especial charge of all institutions, the inmates of which have not been committed for any offense against the laws. The Bureau of Correction of all other institutions; and the two classes of persons under the charge of the Commissioners shall be as far as practicable separated. The Commissioners shall invite all incorporate charitable or benevolent societies, including hospitals, to file with the Bureau of Charities a statement of the objects for which said societies were established, the class of persons to whom they extend relief, and the mode of relief adopted; also to report from time to time the means at their disposal, and the sources whence derived, the names of persons relieved, and the amount of relief extended to them; and, in the case of hospitals or asylums, what number of additional inmates they can receive, and such other details as the Commissioners may deem advisable. Such information, when received, shall be properly classified in books prepared for the purpose, with such alphabetical indexes as will enable the Superintendent of such bureau at any time to refer to such institutions which take charge of any particular class of persons or patients, and to ascertain what relief any applicant to such bureau has heretofore received from any institution. The Presidents of all charitable associations which report to the Bureau of Charities shall constitute an advisory Board to such bureau, and any one or more of them may, at all times, have access to the books and institutions under the charge of such bureau, and submit to the Commissioners any suggestions, in writing, or complaints concerning the administration thereof.

SEC. 51. All applications for money, property or loan of the City's credit to any private eleemosynary or charitable institution on purpose, shall be made to this Department before the same can be acted upon by the Board of Aldermen. When such application shall have been filed in the office of the Secretary of this Department, the said Commissioners shall have power to visit the said institution on charity and examine and investigate its condition and purposes, and if they determine adversely to such application, the power of said Commissioners to visit and examine the same shall then cease and be determined. If, upon a report of this Department, such aid and support of, or for the maintenance of, such private eleemosynary institution or charity shall be extended by the Board of Aldermen and accepted by such institution or charity, said Commissioners shall thereupon be a Board of Visitors of said institution or charity, with power to send to such institution or charity for treatment or care, free of charge to the City, such cases as in the discretion of the said Commissioners can be better treated therein than in the public charities of the City. If such aid shall consist of money or bond of credit, said powers of said Commissioners shall continue during the period for which said donation shall have been made. If such aid shall consist of a donation of property of the City, then such powers of said Commissioners shall be perpetual.

SECS. 52 and 53. [Here add sections same as 38 and 39, *supra*.]

ARTICLE IX.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

SECTION 54. The chief officers of the Department of Finance shall be five in number. They shall be appointed and elected, respectively, in the manner hereinbefore provided and prescribed for the appointment and election of Commissioners of Public Works, and be subject to removal in like manner. All the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of this act, as to appointments, elections and removals, shall be applicable to the chief officers of this Department.

SEC. 55. The chief officer, so as aforesaid appointed by the Mayor, shall be called the "Controller of the City and County of New-York." He shall be the President of the Department and City and County Treasurer. The four chief officers, so as aforesaid elected by the Board of Aldermen, shall be called "Commissioners of the City Treasury."

SEC. 56. [Powers: See article 5, chapter of 1870, as amended by chapter 574 of laws of 1871, and re-enact the same as far as desirable.]

SEC. 57. Full statements of the receipts and expenditures of all the Departments, giving names, dates, and objects of expenditure shall be made on the third Monday of each month by each Department to the Department of Finance. The Controller, or any one of said Commissioners of the Department of Finance, shall be empowered at any time to inspect, examine or copy any vochers, records or papers in any of said Departments. From the statements so returned and other information, the Department shall publish monthly, in pamphlet form, a detailed statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the City and County during the preceding month. No bond, certificate of stock, or evidence of public debt to be issued by the City, shall be valid unless signed by the Mayor and Controller, and countersigned by two or more of said Commissioners of the Public Treasury.

SEC. 58. Said four Commissioners of the Public Treasury shall perform all the duties and possess all the power heretofore performed and possessed by the Commissioners of Taxes, under existing laws. Said Commissioners of the Public Treasury shall keep duplicate books, one set of which shall be open and accessible at all times to all tax-paying citizens. [Provide for transfer of books, &c., &c., from Commissioners of Taxes to Commissioners of Public Treasury; also provide for legislating present Commissioners out of office.]

SEC. 59. [Abolish office of City Chamberlain.]

SEC. 60. There shall be a bureau in this Department for the collection of City revenues, which shall be charged with the collection of all City revenues arising from taxation, assessments, fines, rents, &c., the chief officer of which shall be the collector of City revenues, who shall be appointed by the Controller and the Commissioners of the City Treasury. [Provide for salaries of Controller and Commissioners of Public Treasury; also, for their attendance at meetings of Board of Aldermen.]

ARTICLE X.

OF THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

SEC. 61. [Here provide for the manner of constituting and the powers of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.]

ARTICLE XI.

OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 62. The chief officer of the Law Department shall be called the Corporation Counsel, and he shall be a member of the Bar of this State, who shall have resided, or had an office in the City of New-York at least ten years consecutively immediately prior to the time of his appointment, and shall be appointed by the Mayor between the first and tenth days of May in each year, and shall hold office until his successor shall be appointed. The Mayor may remove him at pleasure, and appoint his successor.

SEC. 63. The said Corporation Counsel shall act as the legal adviser of all the Departments; and no attorney or counsel shall receive any compensation for any services rendered to any Department unless he shall have been employed by or with the consent of the Law Department, except as hereinafter provided; said Department shall semi-annually report to the Board of Aldermen the condition of all suits pending, the names of all attorneys and counsel employed, the fees paid to attorneys and counsel, all receipts of the office, and all other matters pertaining to the business of said Department.

SEC. 63. There shall be a bureau in this Department, the chief officer of which shall be called the Corporation Attorney; a bureau, the chief officer of which shall be called the Public Administrator; and a bureau, the chief officer of which shall be called the Attorney of Street Openings and Assessments.

SECS. 64 and 65. Powers. See existing laws. [Provisions for salaries, and for the Corporation Counsel attending the meetings of the Board of Aldermen, if thought desirable.]

ARTICLE XII.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SEC. 66. There shall be a Department of Public Instruction, which shall have the same powers and discharge the same duties which are now vested in the Department of Public Instruction by article 15, section 100, of chapter 383 of the laws of 1870, as amended by chapter 574 of the laws of 1871; and the members of which shall be elected as follows:

SEC. 67. At the election provided for by section 2 of this act, there shall be elected not more than fifty-five Commissioners, one-fifth to be elected in each Senate District of the City of New-York, as now established by law, to hold office for the period of — years.

SEC. 68. [A provision should be inserted for legislating out of office the present heads of Department of Public Instruction and Trustees.]

SEC. 69. At such election, each qualified voter may give not more than eleven ballots, upon each of which shall be printed or written the name of one candidate for Commissioner, and may give and distribute the same between eleven different candidates or a less number, in such proportion as he may see fit. After the closing of the polls on the day of election, the canvass in each election district of a Senate district shall be completed by ascertaining, assorting, and making returns to the county canvassers of the number of ballots given for each candidate. From the returns so made, the county canvassers shall determine the names of the eleven persons having the largest number of votes in each Senate district, and they shall be returned as elected. In the event of a vacancy or vacancies arising by reason of less than eleven persons being voted for in any Senate district, such vacancy or vacancies shall remain unfulfilled for the ensuing year. In the event of two or more of the persons voted for in any Senate district, having received an equal number of votes, under such circumstances that there shall be no full number of eleven persons having received the highest number of votes, the members of the Department of Public Instruction elected at such election, shall, within five days after their organization, select and determine by lot from among said persons so having received an equal number of votes, a number sufficient to make up the full delegation of eleven members from such Senate district, and the person or persons so selected shall be deemed elected. All vacancies thereafter occurring in any delegation from a Senate district shall be filled by a majority of the delegates from the district in which such vacancy occurs.

SEC. 70. The delegates from each Senatorial district shall exercise and discharge in that district all the duties heretofore performed by Trustees of common schools in their respective districts.

SECS. 71 and 72. [Provide for legislating present Board out, and for the appointment of Inspectors of Common Schools.]

SEC. 73. [Enact clause similar to section 51, under article providing for Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, passing upon applications for public money, and make the same applicable to all gifts of money to private educational establishments.]

[Article 12, &c., relating to Police, Health, and Fire Departments, not yet agreed upon.]

ARTICLE —.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. —. Every person who shall promise, offer, or give, or cause, or aid, or abet, in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or furnish, or agree to furnish, in whole, or in part, to be promised, offered or given to any Alderman, or any officer of the Corporation, after his election as such member, or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, any moneys, goods, right in action, or other property or anything of value, or any pecuniary advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment or action, on any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may be then pending, or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or shall be fined not exceeding $5,000, or both, in the discretion of the Judge. Every Alderman or officer in this section enumerated who shall accept any such gift or promise or undertaking to make the same under any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust or appointment under the City of New-York, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any Grand Jury, or in any Court, in the same manner as other persons; but no person who shall voluntarily give testimony shall be subject to any prosecution whatever, civil or criminal.

SEC. —. Any citizen claiming to have been injured by any such vote or action of any Alderman or officer given for any dishonest or corrupt motive or consideration, may bring suit against such Alderman or officer, and on his conviction recover a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. —. No member of the Board of Aldermen, Commissioner, head of Department, Chief of Bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price, or consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold by virtue of legal process at the suit of said Corporation. All such contracts or sales shall be forfeited as to any interest of the Aldermen or other officers enumerated in this section; and any Alderman, or other officer, who shall be convicted before the Court of Common Pleas of having knowingly been interested in any such contract, work, business sale, or purchase shall be punished as for a misdemeanor, and forfeit his office.

SEC. —. Any member of the Board of Aldermen, Commissioner, heads of Departments, Chief of Bureau, Deputy thereof or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation may, if a Judge shall so order, be summarily examined upon an order, to be made, on application or written affidavit on the oath of any Commissioner of the public Treasury, or any three Aldermen of said City or County, requiring such examination, and signed by any Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, directing such examination to be publicly made at the chambers of said Justice, at a day and hour to be named, not less, however, than forty-eight hours after personal service of said order, and such examination shall be confined to an inquiry into any alleged wrongful diversion or misapplication of any moneys or fund, or any violation of the provisions in the last two sections, or any other delinquency charged in said affidavit touching the office or the discharge or neglect of duty, of which it is alleged in the application for said order that such Alderman, head of Department or other afore-mentioned officer has knowledge or information, such Alderman, Commissioner, head of Department or other aforesaid officer shall answer such pertinent questions relative thereto as the Justice shall direct, and the examination may be continued from time to time as such Justice may order, but the answers of the party charged shall not be used against him in any criminal proceeding; *provided*, however, that for all false answers on material points he shall be subject to the pains and penalties for the crime of perjury. The proceedings may be continued before any other Justice in said district, and other witnesses, as well as the parties making such application, may, in the discretion of said Justice, be compelled to attend and be examined touching such alleged delinquencies; and such Justice may punish any refusal to attend such examination, or to answer any questions pursuant to his order, as for a contempt of Court, and shall have as full power and authority to enforce obedience to the order or directions of himself, or of any other Justice, as any Justice of the Supreme Court may now have or shall possess, to enforce obedience or to punish contempt in any case or matter whatever. Such examination shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New-York, and be at all reasonable times accessible to the public.

SEC. —. No appropriation for the contesting of the office of Mayor, or any seat in the Board of Aldermen or Department of Public Instruction shall be made to any but the prevailing party. Nor shall such appropriation be made except upon the certification as to value of services by the chief officer of the Law Department. In the cases provided under the preceding section, the Law Department shall assign counsel to such Commissioner or Aldermen, but should such Commissioner or Aldermen see proper to employ other counsel than those assigned by the Law Department, then in that event no appropriation shall be made by the Board of Aldermen for his or their payment, except upon a certificate of the Justice or Justices before whom the proceedings have been had that there was probable cause for taking such proceedings.

SEC. —. Any person holding office, whether by election or appointment under this charter, who shall, during his term of office, accept, hold or retain any other civil office of honor, trust or emolument, under the Government of the United States, or the State, or under this charter, or who shall accept a seat in the Legislature, or who shall during his said term of office, receive any fees or emoluments directed to be paid to him by any ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office. No person shall hold the charter or County offices, nor shall an officer under the County Government hold or receive an office under the County Government, except when he holds such office *ex officio*, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, and in such case he shall draw no salary for such *ex-officio* office.

SEC. 1. [Provision with regard to contracts.]

RURAL FRANCE.

M. Taine on the Intellectual Condition of the Country Population.

The interesting essay on universal suffrage published in the *Temps* by M. TAINE, gives a discouraging view of the intellectual condition of the rural population in France:

"The rural population," says M. TAINE, "amounts to seventy per cent. of the total population—fourteen electors out of twenty—since, besides the agricultural laborers, we must reckon among the peasants all those who have their morals, their ideas, their habits—all those whose horizon, like that of the agriculturist, scarcely extends beyond the steeple of their parish church; that is, an immense number of quarrymen, miners, country weavers, carpenters, village grocers and wine-sellers, carters, wooden-shoe-makers, foresters, &c. * * * Now, in France, out of 100 persons of the male sex, there are thirty-nine illiterate—that is, unable to read or write. As these almost all belong to the rural population, that gives this population thirty-nine illiterate out of seventy. Thus one is not far wrong is estimating the number of rural electors who do not possess the first rudiments of the most elementary instruction at half the total. There is already an index by which their political intelligence may be appraised. It has often happened to me to converse with them on public affairs. A certain agriculturist and small proprietor living fifteen leagues from Paris did not know what the budget was; when I told him that the money taken by the receiver goes into a treasury in Paris to pay the army, the Judges and the rest—that a register is kept of all the receipts and expenses—he opened his eyes wide; he seemed to have made a discovery. * * * In many places you would still find villagers who obstinately mistrust the nobles and suspect them of wishing to re-establish feudal rights; the assassination of M. DE MONEYIS, and a number of words spoken last year in the country, prove that many brains have less light in 1870 than in 1815 when the greatest ignorance of political events prevailed in the rural districts. I have in my hands a packet of letters and petitions written to the Prefect, to the engineer, to the principal administrators of a department in the East by small country proprietors, firemen and village shop-keepers; one cannot imagine a similar state of mind, such bewilderment, so great a difficulty in thinking and reasoning, so perfect a vacuum of general notions, such an incapacity to understand the rights of private persons or public interests. They are still subjects, no longer under a king, but under an anonymous master. They know that there is somewhere, very far off, a great powerful thing, the Government, and that it must be obeyed because it is powerful; otherwise beware of fines, *gendarmes* and prisons. * * * If a law be promulgated, a decree published, an official superceded, the author is always that abstract, undefined, far-off being of which they have no clear idea—the Government. *'On ordonne ceci; on ordonne cela.'* This vague *'on'* is their real Sovereign; they endure or accept it like cold in Winter or heat in Summer, as something fated to be their superior, established from time immemorial, and against which they have no hold. Overthrown, restored, replaced, revived, it matters not to them; for them it is always much the same. The Maire knows that in the town, in a handsome room, is a worthy gentleman in an embroidered coat, who receives him two or three times a year, speaks to him with authority and condescension, and often puts embarrassing questions to him. But when this gentleman goes away there is another in his place just like him, and wearing the same coat, and the Maire on his return home says with satisfaction, 'Monsieur le Préfet has always continued his kindness to me, though he has already been changed several times.'"

CURRENT LITERATURE.

"COME."

Come to me when the earth is fair
With all the freshness of the Spring,
When life fills all the liquid air,
And when the woods with music ring;
When all the wakening flowers rejoice,
And birds remind me of your voice.

Come to me when the Summer's heat
Is strong the breeze of Spring to kill;
When gardens with perfume are sweet,
And when the languid noon is still;
Come when the opened buds disclose
The glory of the full-blown rose.

Come to me when the Summer fades,
When all the rose's sweets are dead,
When Autumn robes the saddening glades,
When purple heather turns to red;
Come to me when the wrinkled leaf
Falls like the tear of constant grief.

Come chiefly when all warmth is lost,
When Autumn to stern Winter yields;
Come when the bitter edge of frost
Shrouds all the verdure of the fields:
Come when all else is dark and drear,
Thy presence then is doubly dear.

—*Walter Herries Pollock, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

BY THE NIGHT EXPRESS.

A bitter December midnight, and the up-express panting through its ten minutes' rest at Rugby. What with passengers just arriving, and passengers just departing; what with the friends who came to see the last of the departing passengers, or to meet the arriving ones; the platform was full enough, I can assure you; and I had some difficulty in making my way from carriage to carriage, even though I generally find that people (almost unconsciously, perhaps,) move aside for the guard when they see him walking up or down close to the carriage-doors. This difficulty was increased, too, by the manœuvres of my companion, a London detective, who had joined me to give himself a better opportunity of examining the passengers. Keenly he did it, too, in that seemingly careless way of his; and, while he appeared to be only an idle, lounging acquaintance of my own, I knew that under his unsuspected scrutiny it was next to impossible for the thieves he was seeking to escape—even in hampers. I didn't trouble myself to help him, for I knew it wasn't necessary; yet I was as anxious as hundreds of others were that those practiced thieves, whom the Police had been hunting for the last two days, should be caught as they deserved.

Sometimes we came upon a group which my companion could not take in at a glance, and then he always found himself unusually cold, and stopped to stamp a little life into his petrified feet. Of course for me this enforced standing was the signal for an attack of that persistent questioning with which railway guards are familiar; and, in attending to polite questioners who deserved answering, and unpolite ones who insisted on it, I had not much time for looking about me; but presently I did catch myself watching a girl who stood alone at some distance. A girl very pretty and pleasant to look upon, I thought, though her face, and her dress, and her attitude were all sad. She stood just at the door of the booking-office; a tall, slight girl, in deep mourning, with a quantity of bright, fair hair plaited high upon her head, as well as hanging loosely on her shoulders, with a childishly innocent face, and pretty, bewildered eyes. I wished I could have gone straight to her, and put her into one—the most comfortable—of the line of carriages at which she gazed so timidly. Just as I hesitated, a very remarkable figure elbowed its way to me; a stout, grandly-dressed old lady, panting painfully, and almost piercing me with a pair of restless, half-opened eyes, that looked out through the gold-rimmed spectacles perched on her sharp nose. Two porters followed her, laden with bags, cloaks, umbrellas and flowers — the only flowers in the station, I expect, that Winter night—and one of the men winked at me over her head, while the other guarded her treasures with a face of concentrated anxiety, and thoughts engrossed by possible fees.

"This is the London train, is it, ga'ad?" she asked, peering sharply into my face with her half-closed eyes, as if she found it difficult to distinguish me even through her spectacles.

From her whole attitude I guessed her to be deaf, but I never guessed *how* deaf until, after yelling my answer so loud that the engine-driver must have heard it eighteen carriages off, she still remained stonily waiting for it.

"Deaf as a dozen posts," said the detective, aloud, giving the old lady an expressive little nod in the direction of the train.

"Slow train?" she asked, in that plaintive tone which the very deaf often use.

"Mail!" I shouted, putting my mouth as close to her cheek as I fancied she would like.

"*Ale!*" she shrieked back at me, the spectacles shaking a little on her thin nose. "Why should you want ale for listening to civil questions that you are paid to answer? Ale, indeed! I believe railway men think of nothing else."

Then she shook her head angrily and waddled off, looking as acid an old party as I should ever try to avoid. In at every door she peered through her glittering glasses, the two porters following her, until she made a stop before an empty second-class carriage near my van, and with much labor and assistance got herself and her packages into it.

When I passed, a few minutes afterward, she was standing in the doorway, effectually barring the door to any other passenger by her own unattractive appearance there, and prolonging with an evident relish the anxiety of the obsequious porters. I fancy that though the purse she fumbled in was large, the coin she wanted was but small, for I passed on and left her still searching and still asking questions of the men, but hearing nothing either of their replies or of the loud asides in which they indulged to each other. I had reached the other end of the train, and was just about making my way back to my own van, when the young lady I had before noticed went slowly in front of me toward the empty first-class compartment near which I stood.

"Am I right for Euston?" she asked me gently, as she hesitated at the door.

"All right, Miss," I said, taking the door from her, and standing while she got in. "Any luggage?" For from that very moment I took her in a sort of way into my charge, because she was so thoroughly alone, you see, not having any friends there even to see her off.

"No luggage, thank you," she answered, putting her little leather satchel down beside her on the seat, and settling herself in the corner furthest from the open door. "Do we stop anywhere between here and London?"

"Don't stop again, Miss, except for a few minutes to take tickets." Then I looked at her as much as to say, "You're all right, because I'm the guard," and shut the door.

I suppose that, without exactly being aware of it, I kept a sort of watch over this carriage, for I saw plainly enough a lazy young gentleman who persistently kept hovering about it and looking in. His inquisitive eyes had of course caught sight of the pretty face in there alone, and I could see that he was making up his mind to join her; but he seemed doing it in a most careless and languid manner. He was no gentleman for that reason, I said to myself, yet his dress was handsome, and the hand that played with his long, dark beard was small and fashionably gloved. Glancing still into the far corner of that one first-class compartment, he lingered until the last moment was come; then, quite leisurely, he walked up to the door, opened it, entered the carriage, and in an instant the door was banged to behind him. Without the least hesitation I went up to the window, and stood near it while the lamp was fitted in the compartment. The gentleman was standing up within, drawing on a dark overcoat; the young lady in the distant corner was looking from the window as if even the half darkness was better to look at than this companion. Mortified a good deal at the failure of my scheme for her comfort, I went on to my van, beside which the detective waited for me.

"[illegible] go," you see," he muttered crossly, "and yet it seemed to me so likely that they'd take this train."

"I don't see how it should seem likely," I answered, for I hadn't gone with him in the idea. "It doesn't seem to me very likely that three such skillful thieves as you are dodging, who did their work in this neighborhood so cleverly two nights ago, should leave the station any night by the very train which the Police watch with double suspicion."

"Doesn't it?" he echoed, with a most satirical knowingness. "Perhaps you haven't yet got it quite clear in your mind how they will leave the town; for it's sure enough that they haven't left it up to now. That they'll be in a hurry to leave it is sure enough, too, for this isn't the sort of place they'll care to hide in longer than necessary. Well, what's the hardest place for us to track them in?—London. And what's the easiest place for them to get on sea from?—London. Then naturally enough to London they'll want to go. Isn't this a fast train, and shouldn't you choose a fast train if you were running away from the Police?"

I didn't tell him what sort of a train I should choose, because I hadn't quite made up my mind; and he was looking cross enough for anything in that last glimpse I caught of him.

Having nothing better to do, I wondered a good deal how these thieves could arrange their getting away while the walls were covered with the description of them, and every official on the line was up in it. There was no doubt about their being three very dexterous knaves, but then our detective force was very dexterous too, though they weren't knaves, (and I do believe the greater dexterity is generally on the knavish side,) and so it was odd that the description still was ineffective and the offered reward unclaimed. I read over again the bill in my pocket which described the robbers. "Edward Capon, alias Captain Winter, alias John Pearson, alias Dr. Crow; a thickset, active man, of middle height, and about fifty years of age; with thick iron-gray hair and whiskers, dark gray eyes, and an aquiline nose. Mary Capon, his wife, a tall woman of forty; with a handsome, fair face, a quantity of very red hair, and a cut across her under lip. Edward Capon, their son, a slightly built youth of not more than fifteen or sixteen," (though, for the matter of that, I thought he might have had cunning enough for twice his age,) "with closely-cut black hair, light gray eyes, and delicate features."

We all knew this description well enough, and for two days had kept our eyes open, hoping to identify them among the passengers. But our scrutiny had all been in vain; and as the train rushed on, I felt how disappointed the Police at Euston would be when we arrived again without even tidings of them.

I was soon tired of this subject, and went back to worrying myself about the sad-looking, yellow-haired girl, who had so evidently wished to travel alone, and been so successfully foiled in the attempt by that intrusive fop with the handsome beard. Foolishly I kept on thinking of her, until, as we were dashing almost like lightning through the wind and darkness, only fifteen or twenty minutes from Chalk Farm, the bell in my van rang out with a sharp and sudden summons. I never wondered for a moment who had pulled the cord. Instinctively I knew, and—it was the carriage furthest from my van! I left my place almost breathlessly as the engine slackened speed, and, hastening along the footboard, hesitated at no window until I reached the one from which I felt quite sure that a frightened young face would be looking out. My heart literally beat in dread as I stopped, and looked into the carriage. What did I see? Only the two passengers buried in their separate corners. The young lady raised her head from the book she held, and looked up at me astonished—childishly and wonderingly astonished.

"Has anything happened to the train?" she asked timidly.

The gentleman roused himself leisurely from a seemingly snug nap. "What on earth has stopped us in this hole?" he said, rising; and pushing his handsome face and his long beard past me at the window.

It was only too evident that the alarm had not been given from this carriage; yet the feeling had been such a certainty to me that it was long before I felt quite convinced to the contrary; and I went on along the footboard to other carriages very much more slowly than I had gone first to that one. Utter darkness surrounded us outside, but from the lamplit compartments eager heads were thrust, searching for the reason of this unexpected stoppage. No one owned to having summoned me until I reached that second-class carriage near my own van, (which I had hastened past before,) where the fidgety, deaf old lady who had amused me at Rugby sat alone. I had no need to look in, and question her. Her head was quite out of the window; and, though she had her back to the light and I couldn't see her face, her voice was cool enough to show that she was not overpowered by fear.

"What a time you've been coming," she said. "Where is it?"

"Where's what?"

But though I yelled the question with all my might and main, I believe I might just as hopefully have questioned the telegraph-post which I could dimly see beside us, and have expected an answer along the wires.

"Where's the small luncheon basket?" she inquired, pulling out her long purse with great fussiness. "A small luncheon basket, my good man, and make haste."

Shall I ever forget the sharp expectancy of the old lady's eyes as they looked into mine, first over, then under, then through her glittering gold-rimmed spectacles? What surprised me most particularly was the fact of her decidedly *not* being, as any one might suppose, a raving lunatic.

"Be quick with the small luncheon basket, please," she said, resignedly sitting down, and pouring the contents of her purse out into her lap, "I'm as hungry as I can be."

I suppose that when she looked up at me from the silver she was counting she saw my utter bewilderment, I didn't try now to make her hear, for I knew it to be hopeless—for she raised her voice suddenly to a shrill pitch of peevishness, and pointed with one shaking hand to the wall of the carriage.

"Look there! Doesn't it say 'Small luncheon baskets. Pull down the cord.' I want a small luncheon basket, so I pulled down the cord. Make haste and get it me, or I'll report you to the manager."

Seeing now that she was almost as blind as she was deaf, I began to understand what she meant. On the spot to which she pointed above the seat opposite her two papers were posted in a line; one the advertisement of "Small luncheon baskets" supplied at Rugby, the other, the company's directions for summoning the guard and stopping the train in cases of danger. As they happened to be placed, the large letters did read as she had said:

"SMALL LUNCHEON BASKETS PULL DOWN THE CORD."

While I was gazing from her to the bills, getting over a bit of my astonishment, and she was giving me every now and then a sharp touch on the shoulder to recall me to my duty and hasten me with her refreshment, we were joined by one of the directors, who happened to be going up to town by the express. But his just and natural wrath—loud as it was—never moved the hungry old lady; no, not in the slightest degree. She never heard one word of it, and only mildly insisted, in the midst of it, that she was almost tired of waiting for her small luncheon basket.

With a fierce parting shot, the director tried to make her understand that she had incurred a penalty of five pounds, but he couldn't, though he bawled it at her until the poor old thing—perhaps mortified at having taken so much trouble for nothing; perhaps overcome by her hunger; perhaps frightened at the commotion she saw though didn't hear—sank back in her seat in a strong fit of hysterics, and let the shillings and sixpences roll out of her lap and settle under the seats.

It seemed to me a long time before we started on again, but I suppose it was only a six or seven minutes' delay after all. I expect I should have waited to explain the stoppage to the pretty young girl of whom I considered myself a sort of protector; but, as I said, she was at the very opposite end of the train, and I was in haste now. There must have been a good laugh in several of the carriages where the cause of our stoppage got whispered about. As for me, when I got back into my van, solitary as it was, I chuckled over it until we stopped at Chalk Farm to take tickets.

It seemed to me that the train was taken into custody as soon as it stopped here.

"Of course you have the carriage doors all locked, and I'll go down with you while you open them one by one. My men are in possession of the platform."

This was said to me by Davis, a detective officer whom I knew pretty well by now, having had a good bit to do with him about this Warwickshire robbery.

"It is no use," I said, before we started, "the train was searched, as you may say, at Rugby. Every passenger has undergone a close scrutiny, I can tell you. What causes such scientific preparation for us here?"

"A telegram received ten minutes ago," he answered. "It seems that two of the thieves we are dodging are in this train in clever disguises. We have had pretty full particulars, though the discovery wasn't made until after you left the junction. Have you noticed"—he dropped his voice a little here—"a young lady and gentleman together in either carriage?"

I felt a bit of an odd catching in my breath as he spoke. "No," I said, quite in a hurry. "No young lady and gentleman belonging together; but there may be plenty in the train. What if there are, though? There was no young lady or gentlemen among the robbers?"

"Among the robbers," rejoined Davis, with suppressed enjoyment, "was a woman who'd make herself into anything; and you must own that a gentleman with a dark, long beard isn't bad for a lady known to us pretty well by her thick red hair and a cut on her upper lip."

"But the young lady?" I asked, cogitating this.

"Ah! the young lady. True enough; well, what should you say, now, if I told you she grew out of that boy with the closely-cut, dark hair that we are after?"

I remembered the pretty plaits and the loose, falling hair. I remembered the bewilderment in the eyes which entirely hid their natural expression, and I didn't answer this at all.

"I wish I had as good a chance of catching the old fellow as I have of catching the woman and boy," continued Davis, as we moved slowly past the locked luggage van. "I know they're here, and that I shall recognize them under any disguise; but we've no clue yet to the older rascal. It's most aggravating that, by some means, we've lost sight of the biggest rogue of all. Come along."

I did come along, feeling very stupidly glad that there was all the train to search before we could reach that carriage at the other end where sat the girl whom I had, in a way, taken under my protection.

"When are we to be allowed to leave this train, pray? Call me a cab," cried the deaf old lady, plaintively, as we reached her carriage, and found her gazing out in most evident and utter ignorance of all that was going on around her. "I am locked in, ga'ad. Do you hear?"

I heard; aye, sharp enough. I only wished she could hear me as readily. Davis stood aside watching while I unlocked her door and helped her down. Then, seeing her helplessness, and her countless packages, he beckoned a porter to her, winking expressively to call his attention to a probable shilling.

Carriage after carriage we examined; and though Davis detected no thief, he turned away only more and more hopefully from each. He was so sure they were there, and that escape was impossible. We reached the last carriage in the line, and now my heart beat in the oddest manner possible.

"Is this compartment empty, then?" asked Davis, while my fingers were actually shaking as I put my key in the door of the centre one. "Empty and dark?"

"Even if it had been empty it wouldn't have been left dark," I muttered, looking in. "Hallo! what's come to the lamp?"

I might well ask what was come to the lamp, for the compartment was as dark as if it had never been lighted: yet had not I myself stood and watched the lighted lamp put in at Rugby? And—the carriage was empty too!

"Why was this?" asked the detective, turning sharply upon me. "Why was not the lamp lighted?"

But the lamp *was* lighted, and burning now as sensibly as the others—if we could but have seen it. As we soon discovered, the glass was covered by a kind of tarpaulin, intensely black and strongly adhesive, and the carriage was as completely dark as if no lamp had been there at all. The perplexity in Davis' face was as great as my own, when I told him who had traveled here. "They couldn't have left the train *here*, at any rate," he said; and I knew that as well as he did.

But you have guessed the end. During those few minutes that we stopped on the line, the two thieves—darkening the lamp even after I had left them, and using their own key—had left the carriage under cover of the darkness; managing their escape in their black dresses out into the blackness of the night as cleverly as they had managed their theft and subsequent concealment. But how could they have depended on this unusual delay—this exquisite opportunity given them in the utter darkness, close to the city, yet at no station? When I officially made my deposition, and explained the cause of our stoppage, something of the truth seemed to break upon us all; but it wasn't for a good while that it settled into a certainty. Then it got clear to everybody that the older scoundrel had duped us more ingeniously than the younger ones. As the incapable old lady (deaf as a stone, and so blind that she had to peer through her glittering glasses, with eyes always half closed, and so hungry that she had to stop the train for a luncheon basket) he had played upon us the neatest trick of all. Where on earth were the thick iron-gray hair and whiskers by which we were to have identified him? But by the time the Police saw the whole thing clearly it was too late to follow up any clue to him.

The cab which had taken the eccentric old lady and her parcels and flowers from Euston was lost in the city, and could not be tracked. A high reward was offered for information, but no one ever won it. My firm belief is that it was no legitimately licensed cab at all, but one belonging to the gang, and part of the finished fraud. I verily believe, too, that sometimes now—though perhaps on the other side the channel—those three practiced knaves enjoy a hearty laugh over that December journey by night-express.

Davis still assures me, with the most cheerful confidence, that he shall yet have the pleasure some day of trapping three of the most expert and skillful thieves in Britain. I wish I felt as sure of it.—*The Argosy.*

AN ANECDOTE OF MENDELSSOHN.—Great as MENDELSSOHN was as a composer, I believe he was far greater both as a pianist and an organist. Under his hands each instrument "discoursed" after a manner as original as it was captivating. Scarcely had he touched the key-board than something that can only be explained as similar to a a pleasurable electric shock, passed through his hearers and held them spellbound—a sensation that was only dissolved as the last chord was struck, and when one's pent-up breath seemed as if only able to recover its usual action by means of a gulp or a sob.

An anecdote relative to this feeling I may here introduce as told me by Sir MICHAEL COSTA. On one occasion of MENDELSSOHN being in Switzerland, he and Sir MICHAEL met at the church of Friburg, in which building the organ is of such world-wide celebrity that few persons—especially those who lay claim to any musical taste—leave the town without going to hear it. At the time referred to the custodian was somewhat of a bear, and most determinedly refused, either for love or money, to permit any stranger to place his fingers upon the keys, although he himself had not the slightest pretension to the designation of an organist; and, so far from showing the capabilities of the instrument, induced very many to go away under the impression that they had been "sold," and that all *Murray* and other guide-books has stated was nothing better than "a delusion and a snare." MENDELSSOHN was resolved, by hook or by crook, to ascertain what the Friburg organ was made of. For this purpose he drew the custodian out, working upon his weak points of character—for the old man really loved the organ as if it had been his child—but as to getting his consent, that seemed to be beyond the probability of realization. Every one, who ever had the good fortune to be acquainted with MENDELSSOHN, must have been attracted by his winning manners, his courteous bearing, and his manifestation of decided character. Whether he won upon the old man by one of these peculiarities of his "native worth" in particular, or by their combination, can only be inferred. Suffice it to say, that after long parley he was permitted to try one range of keys. One hand he employed at first, quietly using the other in drawing the stops, as if to test the variety of their quality; and when he had thus got out as many as seemed applicable for his purpose, he made a dash, which completely staggered the old man, and began to play as only he could play. The old man gasped for breath. He clutched the rail against which he was standing, and for an instant seemed as if he would drag this bold intruder from his seat. That impulse was, however, only momentary; for he soon stood, as it were, spellbound, until a break in the gushing harmony enabled him to make an effort to ascertain who the master-spirit was that made the organ speak as he had never heard it speak before. Sir MICHAEL COSTA, at first scarcely knowing whether it were better to smile at the old man's astonishment, or to let events take their course, or to enlighten him at once, decided upon the former course; but at this moment the old man seized him by the arm and gasped out, "Who, in heaven's name, is that man?" But when he answered, slowly and deliberately, "FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY," he staggered as if struck by a tremendous blow. "And I refused him to touch my organ!" he sorrowfully said. But as MENDELSSOHN began again to play, he gave an impatient sign that he should not be disturbed, and listened and listened as he never listened again, as if some mighty spirit had entranced him. The object gained, MENDELSSOHN spoke a few kind words to the old man, and so departed, leaving an impression upon his mind and heart that, without doubt, during the time that he was spared, was never for an hour obliterated.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE EARLIEST PERFORMANCE OF ENGLISH OPERA.—About the earliest and most notable performance of English opera was in 1656, under the management of Sir WM. DAVENANT, the poet. The piece was entitled "An Entertainment at Rutland House, by Declamation and Music, after the Manner of the Ancients," and was afterward published, in the same year, in a quarto volume. DAVENANT had just been liberated from the Tower, where he had been confined by Parliament for his complicity in the scheme—originally encouraged by HENRIETTA MARIA, the Queen-mother of England—of carrying out a number of artificers to Virginia. At this time, tragedies and comedies—thanks to the morality of a Puritanical Government—were prohibited. DAVENANT formed the idea of starting an entertainment which should consist solely of music, thus escaping the penalties of the law. This musical drama—of which we have already given the title—he styled an opera, and the first performance took place at Rutland House, Charterham House Row, or what is now called Charterhouse-square, on the 14th of May, 1656. The price of admission was five shillings. Although there was accommodation for 400 people, only about 150 were present. The scene was Athens; and a quaint description of the place and the performance is given in a MS. of the time: "The roome was narrow; at the end thereof was a stage; and upon either side two places railed in, purpled and gilt. The curtains, also, which drew before them were of cloth of gold and purple. After the prologue—which told them that this was but the narrow passage to the Elysium, their Opera—up came DIOGENES and ARISTOPHANES, the former against the opera, the latter for it. Then came up a citizen of Paris, speaking broken English, and a citizen of London, who reproached one another with the defects of each city—in their buildings, manners, customs, diet, &c. And, in fine, the Londoner had the best of it—who concluded he had seen two *crocheteurs* in Paris, both with heavy burdens on their backs, stand complimenting for the way with, '*C'est à vous, monsieur.*' '*Monsieur, vous vous mocqiez de moy,*' &c., which lasted till they both fell down under their burdens. The music was above, in a loover hole, railed and covered with sarsanets to conceal them. Before each speech was concert music. At the end were songs relating to the Victor, (the Protector.) The last song ended with deriding Paris and the French, concluding thus:

'And tho' a shipp her scutcheon bee,
Yet Paris hath no shipps at sea.'

The first song was made by HEN. LAWES, ye other by Dr. COLEMAN, who were the composers. The singers were Capt. COOKE, NED COLEMAN and his wife, another woman, and other inconsiderable voices. It lasted an hour and a halfe, and is to continue for ten dayes, by which time other declamations will be ready." Such was the "first season" of veritable English opera. The novelty seems to have rapidly gained in public estimation, for the opera was afterward removed to the Cockpit, in Drury-lane, and was much frequented for many years.—*Once a Week.*

DE BERIOT, THE CELEBRATED VIOLINIST.—DE BERIOT was by birth a Belgian, having been born at Louvain, Feb. 20, 1802. At nine years of age he became an orphan, and fortunately for his immediate wants as for the success of his future career, found not only a tutor for the violin, but a second father, in M. TIBY, a musical professor of some eminence. For ten years he practiced incessantly to overcome the mechanical difficulties of his instrument, with the steady determination of improving upon the school of his master JACOTOT, which was held by his countrymen in the highest estimation. On reaching his nineteenth year, DE BERIOT left Louvain for Paris, his first and chief desire being to play to VIOTTI, who at that time was the musical director of the opera. So much satisfaction did he afford to this old and celebrated master, that he encouraged him to persevere with his studies, while he commended him for what he had accomplished, and strongly advised him to imitate no one, but to form a style of his own. Although the impression such sound advice made upon him sank deeply into his mind, it did not prevent him from entering the Conservatoire, that he might there have the advantage of obtaining lessons from DE BAILLOT, professor of the violin in that institution. He remained but a month under this tuition, since his master felt that he was already capable of going out upon his opening career without further aid or instruction. Having broken ground at Paris, and met with every encouragement, he left that capital for England, where he established a reputation that went on increasing so long as he was before the public. Having traveled in company with MALIBRAN to Italy, he eventually married her, and derived the greatest advantage from the advice that gifted woman was able to impart. She, indeed, was the means of very considerably drawing him out of the comparatively cold manner which was always associated with his playing, by imparting somewhat of that spirit and animation to him which she, more than any *artiste* of her time, possessed. After her lamented and lamentable decease, of which I shall have hereafter to give the true version, as I heard it from her mother's lips—DE BERIOT settled at Brussels, and only once previously (in 1840) to his death, which took place last year, left it for Vienna, where he gave one or two concerts. In the latter days of his life he became wholly blind; but to the very last his instrument was his constant companion and solace, although his playing, like his life, was but the wreck of what it had been before the greatest calamity he ever had to bear fell upon him.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

POPULAR BOOKS AT MUDIE'S.—Next to a popular history, nothing takes like popular travel. LIVINGSTONE'S *Travels in Africa* reached the number of 3,350 at MUDIE'S, which were in circulation at one time, and, as Dr. WYNTER observes, at the lowest calculation—very low, indeed, Doctor—at least 30,000 readers must have been introduced to the work through the medium of this establishment alone. People seem to be fond of reading travels; as fond, indeed, as they may well be supposed to be in the country that produced "Robinson Crusoe." Of McCLINTOCK'S *Voyage in Search of Franklin* there were 3,000 volumes at one time in reading. Nor do the libraries object to the highest poetry, as we may be sure, when for that specialty 1,000 copies of *Idylls of the King* were found insufficient to supply the demand; and the next new poem of TENNYSON, *Enoch Arden*, rose to 1,500 copies! Nor does high-class fiction fail to be read by the multitude. The *Quarterly* would not class Miss EVANS—"George Eliot"—with the Minerva Press school, yet an edition of 3,000 copies supplied alone to MUDIE'S, was found necessary for her many readers. DICKENS, of course, is the most popular of novelists as a rule, but none of his books have been taken so largely as this, perhaps because so many people read them in parts, for which they subscribe. Mr. CHARLES READE commands the suffrages of a large circle of admirers, and is more eagerly read than Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, who is another prophet with a large following. But theological works have their readers. When the *Septum contra Christum* loaded and fired off the *Essays and Reviews* against the bulwarks of our faith, no less than 2,000 copies were required to meet the demand. The book had the fate of all skeptical works; the demand soon ceased, and the book, we may add, is now comparatively as little read as any of the treatises of TOLAND or TINDAL. Nothing, in fact, equals the deadness of skeptical theology when it is dead. There is no hope for a resurrection even in a new form, as there may be with regard to an old novel; and in regard to novels, we need not say that the names of TROLLOPE, KINGSLEY, RUSKIN, "George Eliot," and Miss YONGE, as well as those of CARLYLE and our best essayists, occur over and over again in the 10,000 volumes which are daily circulated by this vast and well-organized establishment.—*London Society.*

ARTIFICIAL FISH-BREEDING.—A new science has sprung up, namely, that of fish-hatching. The history of the science—for science it may truly be called—of breeding salmon and other fish by artificial means is remarkably curious. About the year 1758 Count VON GOLSTEIN, a German naturalist, first conceived the idea that fish might be propagated in this manner, and certain experiments which he made proved the truth of his theory. Another German naturalist, JACOBI, made, a few years afterward, experiments of a like nature, and even succeeded so far as to produce fish from the eggs of a dead female. In Italy, SPALLANZANI made some successful experiments on the spawn of toads, and several kinds of fish. The first successful trials made in this country were commenced in Scotland by Dr. KNOX, Mr. SHAW, and others; and these were followed up, with the same favorable results, by inquiring ichthyologists in England. But all these were simply scientific experiments, made with a view of ascertaining as a fact whether the breeding of fish by purely artificial means was really possible. The practical conclusion that the discovery might be made useful for the purpose of replenishing rivers which had long been growing less and less abundant in their stock of finny inhabitants, never entered the heads of these philosophers. Any practical man might have at once seen, in the success of these experiments, a feature of the greatest commercial and social importance. A new field of commerce was open which would have given employment to thousands, have created an inexhaustible supply of cheap, nourishing and wholesome provision for all classes; and in the matter of salmon alone, made what had hitherto been a luxury for the few an easily attainable dainty for the many.

But philosophers, as a rule, are not practical men. The honor of first putting the idea into practice is due to two humble fishermen named GEHIN and REMY, belonging to an obscure village called La Bresse, in the neighborhood of the Vosges, in France. This part of France is traversed by the Moselle, and possesses many of the tributaries of that beautiful river, together with some lakes. The fine, clear waters of these made them the most famous resorts of trout in all France, and the fish were so abundan that they formed the staple article of food of the people of that part of the country. From some cause or another, however, a rapid decline in the supply of fresh-water fish set in, and each succeeding season only showed a still greater deficiency. The misfortune soon began to tell heavily, not only upon the poorer classes but upon the fishermen themselves, who plainly saw their occupation daily going from them. In this emergency, the two poor fishermen we have named, totally ignorant of the successful nature of the experiments which had long ago been tried by the scientific ichthyologists, turned their earnest attention to the matter, and hit upon the self-same method of breeding fish artificially. Their first experiment was in the year 1841, and was crowned with perfect success. During the next three years they repeated their experiments, with the same triumphant results; and these may be judged from the fact that, in the Department of the Vosges, where they resided, they filled one piece of water which they had formed with between five and six million trout, aged from one to three years. And this was the work of two simple, uneducated fishermen, who had never even heard of GOLSTEIN or JACOBI, of LACEPEDE or SANNONI, and who probably knew as much about natural history or ichthyology as a navvy does of NEWTON'S *Principa*. For a long time their labors were confined to their particular part of the country; and it was not until 1849 that anything was heard of the discovery and its great results beyond the Department of the Vosges. A certain Dr. HAXO, of Epinal, a member of several learned societies in France, happened about this time to address an admirably written communication to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, describing GEHIN and REMY'S *modus operandi*, and its remarkable results. The paper made an extraordinary sensation, and its statements commanded the attention of the French Government. GEHIN and REMY were summoned to Paris, and taken into the employment of the State, at good salaries; their duties being first to stock with fish, by their system, such rivers as should be appointed, the next to teach that system to the peasantry. They were treated as men who had made a great scientific discovery, and rendered a lasting benefit to their countrymen. *Savans* vied with each other in paying them homage. The President of the Republic and his Ministers made them dine at their tables, and attend at their receptions; and a commission, consisting of distinguished scientific men, was appointed to superintend their operations. Under their management the rivers of France were again stocked with salmon and trout, and the lakes and ponds richly repopulated with multitudes of carp, perch, tench and pike.—*Once a Week.*

QUIET LIFE IN SOME DANISH TOWNS.—These quiet towns you cannot reach two or three times a day, rushing forth on railroads with bustle and noise. You can reach them but two or three times a week, riding in a stage-coach slowly and decently. And when the coach rumbles through the street, the gentlemen hurry to the doors and the ladies to the windows to gaze upon you. "Who was the stranger?" they cry to each other across the street, and, as none can tell who you are, dear reader, they will all dress the best possible, and run to the Post-master's office in order to get a letter, which, however, has not come, and never will come. Curiosity is a passion with these people—mother of many virtues and some vices too. Thus their hospitality is curiosity. The ancient Scandinavian hospitality is famous, and deserves its fame. Yet it was very different, for instance, from the Arabian hospitality. With the Arabs hospitality is a religious duty, fulfilled with scrupulous piety; with the ancient Scandinavians it was rather a charge of curiosity, though exercised with genuine delicacy. The guest was honored according as the host deemed him able to furnish interesting news or teach anything worth knowing; and so it is up to this very day. Many a one, therefore, feels very disappointed when visiting one of these towns a second time. The first time, he is the subject of all attention and of much courtesy; the second time he is, perhaps, a mark for some mockery, or nobody seems to mind him. When curiosity has been gratified it turns into criticism, and the town which lately boiled on the former and evaporated into mere complacency, freezes now at once from the latter, and cracks with slander. Woe to the unfortunate fellow! His boots, his hat, his coat, his whiskers, all scandalize the quiet town; and if he happens to drop a word about the pits in the pavement, or the linden tree barring the passage, it will certainly proscribe him from all good society. The hotel will become his only and solitary resting-place, and even the jail will look as if it were grasping at him.—*Harper's Magazine for January.*

THE DECAY OF POLITENESS.—In nothing is the decay of politeness more remarkable than in the relations between the sexes. Men and women are antagonistic as well as familiar. We will start no vexed questions to account for this antagonism, but suggest that it must be in some sort the result of steam and smoke, since it began with the railways. In olden times—not so very old, either—when stage-coaches were our best and readiest means of traveling, women commanded the care and attention of the gallant. In case of rain, gentlemen relinquished their comfortable inside places, and mounted to the roof in favor of the ladies. Coats, cloaks, umbrellas—every available convenience was at their service. They were waited upon at inns, handed in and out of the coach, assisted with their luggage—taken care of, in short. Now the sight of a woman in a railway carriage sends the knight further. He rushes from compartment to compartment until the obnoxious flowers or feathers that alarmed him are absent, and he gains that luxurious divan appropriated to the stronger sex, and called "a smoking-carriage." If the warning whistle precipitate him into the company of the fair sex he leaves it as quickly as he can, and does not tarry to offer a hand or protect a band-box. It is just possible that those ladies who have taken to cigarettes may find more favor with the wary masculine traveler.

The urbanities of domestic life and the civilities of society are equally lost in smoke. Men herd together in clubs, where the pipe, emblem of low life in the last generation, is the calumet of peace of this. Women who unaffectedly dislike the odor of tobacco, need not expect to be liked by the men. They are simply bores. Thus, if men prefer clubs to drawing-rooms, and pipes to ladies, women, asserting their rights in turn, form separate societies. They have their clubs, reading-rooms, meetings, and interests apart. They become what is called "strong-minded," and the other sex, who "make chimneys of their noses," as JAMES I. not inaptly said, puff out ridicule instead of puffing out politeness.—*Temple Bar.*

A CHRISTMAS REVERIE.—Alas, a shadow on the fire! Where is he who more than any other author has filled the world with ideas of the sweetness, the beauty, and the holy charity of the Christmas season? What pictures now rapidly troop before us in the fire! Do these shadows flitting by know their master is gone? Do they understand that no more kindred shall swell the strange, fantastic, and yet beautiful procession? Ah! Tiny Tim and Bob Cratchit, and regenerated Scrooge and Dot, and blind Bertha, and Toby, and Milly and the Haunted Man, and all you Christmas folk, whose strange and tender Christmas sorrows and Christmas joys have made the world so much better and so much wiser—do you heed that the thought that conceived you is hushed, the hand that fashioned you is still? There is a shadow, indeed, upon the Christmas which first mourns for the finest genius that ever ministered to human affections. And there is not only this shadow, which, twelve months since, our Christmas fires neither knew nor predicted—there is upon the blaze the reflection of a vast sorrow in those far-off belligerent lands, which only a year ago were blessed with peace and happiness. In one fair country, Christmas, alas! can only be a wail of sorrow; in another, in more homes than we dare to think of, the myrtle must supplant the Christmas holly.—*Appletons' Journal.*

CURIOUS ANTIPATHIES.—The subject of sympathies and antipathies is extremely curious. BOYLE fainted when he heard the splashing of water; SCALIGER turned pale at the sight of watercresses; ERASMUS became feverish when he saw a fish. A curious story is told of a clergyman, that he always fainted when he heard a certain verse in Jeremiah read. ZIMMERMAN tells us of a lady who could not endure the feeling of silk or satin, and shuddered when touching the velvety skin of a peach. Mr. JULIAN YOUNG tells the story of an officer who could not ennure the sound of a drum, and ultimately fell dead when compelled to hear it. There are whole families who entertain a horror of cheese; on the other hand, there was a physician, Dr. STARKE, of Edinburgh, who lost his life by subsisting almost entirely upon it. Some people have been unable to take mutton, even when administered in the microscopic form of pills. There is the case of a man falling down at the smell of mutton, as if bereaved of life, and in strong convulsions. Sir JAMES EYRE, in his well-known little book, mentions three curious instances of idiosyncracy: the case of a gentleman who could not eat a single strawberry with impunity; the case of another, whose head would become frightfully swollen if he touched the smallest particle of hare; the case of a third, who would inevitably have an attack of gout a few hours after eating fish.—*London Society.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF OLD LONDON.—Earls of SUFFOLK and Barons WILLOUGHBY of Eresby had their mansions and gardens in Barbican, where now humble tradesmen expose their wares, and chiefly tempt buyers who are in lack of garments. But the noblest human creature that ever had home in Barbican was a man above titles—JOHN MILTON. The poet was engaged in setting in order his new house in Barbican, while his wife remained with a friend, waiting that the home should be ready for her reception. How many places in and out of the city has not MILTON made illustrious! He was in Bartholomew Close, hiding till the Act of Oblivion came out; and all that was mortal of him lies, with his father's dust, in old Cripplegate Church-yard. That ancient Grub-street, which is now called by the poet's name, to commemorate his adjacent Bunhill residence, still exists; that is to say, it exists as a man may be said to exist who has been deprived of every limb which he could lose, and yet live. The corner houses of Milton-street belong to ancient London. They are old enough, and evidently were once grand enough, to have had bevies of ladies and joyous company of lords banqueting and lovemaking beneath the roof, long before the houses of less dignity in the street were possessed by the hired rhymers and minstrels. Any one who is curious to see a genuine bit of our old metropolis should hasten to look at houses in either of which FOX the martyrologist may have lived. He certainly lived in Grub-street, and may have resided in one of the corner houses still intact. There are several places within or close adjacent to the city, where we seem to meet bodily, as it were, with MILTON; but nowhere do we come upon him with more sympathy than in Bread-street, where he was born in December, 1608. The "Spread Eagle"—the Milton crest—distinguished the house of his father, the scrivener. Dwelling-places were not then numbered; but men had ceased to be called, as A'BECKET was, from the sign of the house in which he was born. The Bread-street of today (there is not much of that) resembles no more the Bread-street of the days of MILTON'S father than it does that of the time when the STAFFORDS and others dwelt in palaces there surrounded by gardens, before merchants, and then inn-keepers, occupied the ground.

Keeping closer, as we wish to confine ourselves to the city, we must not omit to mention Little Britain. The Earls or Dukes of Brittany, when they were intimately connected with this Greater Britain, resided in that vicinity to Aldersgate. When those great personages ceased to live there occasionally, and to gather fashionable crowds around them, the place fell into the hands of the sellers of old books. The shops were morning and afternoon clubs, where scholars and wits, and the book-sellers themselves as witty and scholarly as their visitors, made the day pass gloriously, while business went on none the less briskly. Earls and Bishops, and other members of the higher classes, long continued to resort to Little Britain, though they may not have had dwelling-houses there. It was in or near Little Britain that IZAAK WALTON met Bishop SANDERSON in sad-colored clothes. The prelate had been looking for books, and was glad to have a gossip with ISAAK. They stood talking in the street, till wind and rain drove them for shelter beneath a pent-house. They were driven thence by increase of the storm, and they found genial shelter in "a cleanly house," where they had bread and cheese and ale, as they sat and continued their conversation by a good fire! We all know how WALTON could talk, and we may judge of SANDERSON'S gifts by the double testimony of IZAAK and King CHARLES. When SANDERSON, as chaplain to that unlucky King, used to preach before him, CHARLES once said: "I carry my ears to hear other preachers, but I carry my conscience to hear Mr. SANDERSON, and to act accordingly." Before that time, SANDERSON was only rector of Boothby Pagnell. WALTON described him and his charge in these words: "His parish, his patron and he lived together in a religious love and a contented quietness." Quaint must have been the gossip of the Bishop and the Fleet-street hosier and angler. But what would be now said if the world were told that the present Bishop of London, and even such an accomplished fisherman as Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, had been, any night or day in the year, drinking their ale, eating their crust of bread and cheese, and gossiping over the fire, at any tavern within the most refined part of the metropolitan district?

But more fruitful of good results was the accidental visit of the Earl of DORSET to the once aristocratic Little Britain. He went thither, like Bishop SANDERSON, in search of books to his taste; and it was while they were being looked out for him that the Earl, by the merest chance, took up a volume which happened to lie before him. DORSET opened the book, and his eye fell upon passages which arrested his attention, and excited in him the utmost delight. He bought the work. He had never heard of it, but there was something in this *Paradise Lost*, by one JOHN MILTON, which induced him to think he had discovered a treasure. "If your lordship," said the bookseller, "can say anything in favor of the book, after reading it, I shall be glad, for the copies lie on hand like waste paper." My lord did read, did like, and did talk of this marvelous poem—which is now much more talked of than read. He sent it to DRYDEN, and DRYDEN returned it with the remark, "This man cuts us all out, and the ancients too!"—*Temple Bar.*

ENGLAND AND AMERICA IN 1873.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

[MR. TENNYSON writes to the editor of the *Ledger*: "The poem which I send herewith is supposed to be written or spoken by a liberal Englishman at the time of our recognition of American Independence."]

O Thou, that sendest out the man
  To rule by land and sea,
Strong mother of a Lion-line,
Be proud of those strong sons of thine
  Who wrench'd their rights from thee!

What wonder, if in noble heat
  Those men thine arms withstood,
Retaught the lesson thou hadst taught,
And in thy spirit with thee fought—
  Who sprang from English blood!

But Thou rejoice with liberal joy,
  Lift up thy rocky face,
And shatter, when the storms are black,
In many a streaming torrent back,
  The seas that shock thy base!

Whatever harmonies of law
  The growing world assume,
Thy work is thine—The single note
From that deep chord which Hampden smote
  Will vibrate to the doom.

—*New-York Ledger.*

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—To Louisiana, in the beginning of the last century, came an old German emigrant, with his only daughter, and settled there. She was young and very beautiful, and attracted much attention, especially that of one DAUBAND, an officer of the colony, who so ingratiated himself with her father that, after a time, they kept house together. This officer had been in Russia; and what first struck him, upon seeing the young lady, was the very remarkable resemblance which she bore to the late wife of the Czarowitz ALEXIS, son of PETER the Great. The history of this Princess had been a very sad one. Though a high-born lady, and sister-in-law to the Emperor CHARLES VI., she had been treated by her husband with as much brutality as though she had been his slave. He had attempted on more than one occasion to make away with her by poison; and at last he had struck her with such violence, when far gone with child, that he had caused the death both of herself and her infant. All the courts of Europe had gone into mourning for her, and everybody but her husband had pitied her unhappy fate. After a great lapse of time, the Czarowitz himself died; and to DAUBAND'S watchful eyes it seemed that the intelligence of that Prince's decease was received by his fair fellow-lodger with such suspicious interest and excitement, that he taxed her with being in truth that exalted but unhappy lady, whom all the world held to be dead and buried. If such were the case, he declared himself devoted to her service, and prepared to at once sacrifice his prospects in the colony, in order to escort her to Russia.

Then CHARLOTTE CHRISTINA SOPHIA DE WOOLFENBUTTEL (for such had been her maiden name) narrated her pitiful story. She was indeed the personage he had imagined her to be, and had made use of a pious fraud to escape from the cruelties of her late husband. The blow that had been given to her had almost caused her death, (as it undoubtedly did that of the heir of All the Russias, whom she carried within her,) but she had in truth recovered from it. By help of the Countess KONIGSMARK, mother of Marshal SAXE, she gained over the women of her bed-chamber, so that it was given out she was no more, and a funeral was arranged accordingly. Then, being conveyed to a secret place, she was carefully tended, and, when strong enough, removed, in the guise of a servant-girl, to Paris, under the guardianship of a trusty German servant, who passed as her father; and finally from France to Louisiana. Having heard her story, DAUBAND renewed his devoted offer to furnish the means of her return to that sphere from which she had fled under such pitiable circumstances; but the young widow thanked him, and said that the only service she required of him was, that he should maintain an absolute secrecy regarding her past, and conduct himself toward her exactly as he had hitherto done for the future. He endeavored to obey her in both respects, but his affection for her was stronger than his loyalty; he was young and handsome, as well as impressionable; and perhaps the ex-Princess, on her part, was not sorry when, her pretended father dying, and it becoming no longer possible for Dauband and herself to be under the same roof without reproach, he offered himself to her as a husband. If she had really renounced all thoughts of resuming her rank, he argued, why should she not wed an honest man, who loved her? Though not a queen, in him she should ever have a devoted subject. She consented; and in so doing afforded one of the strangest examples of vicissitude of fortune that history has recorded—the marriage with a humble officer of infantry of one who had been destined for the throne of Russia, and whose sister was actually occupying that of Austria. The marriage was a happy one, and bore fruit in an only daughter. After ten years, DAUBAND, being troubled with some disorder which the practitioners in Louisiana could not cure, removed with his wife and child to Paris, to get the best medical advice, and, on his recovery, solicited and obtained from Government an appointment in the Isle of Bourbon. While in Paris, the wife and daughter went to walk in the Tuileries, and, conversing in German, were overheard by Marshal SAXE, who stopped to consider them. Mme. DAUBAND'S embarrassment confirmed his suspicions, and his recognition of her was complete. She drew him aside, and persuaded him to promise secrecy. He called on her, however, the next day, and often afterward; and when she had departed for Bourbon, informed the King, his master, of what he had discovered. Orders were sent off to the island that the greatest respect should be paid to her; and the King of Hungary was also made acquainted with the position of his aunt. He sent her a letter inviting her to his Court, but on the condition that she should quit her husband, which she refused to do. In 1747, DAUBAND died, having been preceded to the grave by his daughter; and the widow came to France, with the intention of taking up her residence in a convent; in place of doing so, however, she lived in great retirement at Vitri, about a league from Paris, where she died in 1772.—*Chambers's Journal.*

TITLES OF BOOKS.—Is it not a curious thing to look over the titles of books? Here are a few, gathered almost at random from the books of the year: "*Sesame and Lilies,*" "*The Mysteries of the Vital Elements in Connection With Dreams,*" "*Vowel Vulgarity,*" "*The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Complete Letter Writer,*" "*The Journey of One Hundred Midshipmen to Jerusalem,*" (what a tremendous row a hundred middies would make along the road between Jaffa and the city!) "*How to Live on Sixpence a Day,*"—you may buy this if you are not afraid of being convicted of inordinate greediness, at the price of a day's starvation. "*Ice,*" a title which would not lead one to suspect a book about Portugal, and Alcobaça, and Inez, and all those scenes which we know from BECKFORD. Then there are the titles of religious books. Here one must protest. If ordinary people write a book of essays, or of thoughts, they are in the habit of modestly hiding their own opinions of its merit under an unassuming title. When, however, it occurs to a clergyman to write a "good" book, *i. e.*, to print his own thoughts on religious matters, he finds it not beneath his dignity, nor less inconsistent with Christian humility, to call it *Gathered Grain, Golden Harvests, Wise and Happy Words, At the Gate Beautiful*, and so on. One very funny title bothered me for a little—*An Antidote to Gates Ajar*—until I recollected once seeing a book advertised, called *Gates Ajar*, whatever that may mean. However, people are not very critical about their religious books, and they do try everything which looks as if it may do them good in a most praiseworthy manner; and if a man wants to make money by writing, the easiest way is undoubtedly to get put on by a religious serial, to reel off so many yards a week, call it *Gatherings from Galatians*, or *Jottings from Job*, and then go and sell it afterward as a separate volume.—*Temple Bar.*

Traveling in Holland.—Not many years ago most of the traveling in Holland was done by the canals on trekschuiten (dragboats), which conveyed passengers and goods to every part of the kingdom. These boats are still largely used in carrying freight, and passengers who have not the means to travel on the railway, by which all the important points of the country are now connected. The trekschuit has a fore-cabin (rum) appropriated to servants and peasants, and an after-cabin (roef) set apart for the better classes, who, by-the-by, even before the railways were built, very seldom patronized this kind of vessel. It is a very slow and tedious mode of journeying, but yet so well adapted, as it would seem, to the Dutch nature, that I have often wondered it felt the need of any other. No one can be said to have seen Holland properly who has not been somewhere on a trekschuit. I have made a number of short journeys on those singular barges, and would have gone all over the kingdom on them, could I have been assured that I had five hundred years of life to spare. The trekschuit is usually drawn by only one horse, and the distance made averages about four miles an hour. This is very exciting, of course, especially to a man addicted to express-trains; but it is questionable if the nervous tension and cerebral agitation caused by such extraordinary speed be not a reckless wate of the vital forces. I have seen lame geese pass a trekschuit at its greatest celerity as a hare passes a hedgehog; and several times, when I got off the boat to walk a little, I fancied it was moving rapidly in the opposite direction. I have stated that the average movement of the national barge is four miles an hour. I have said this on information; but I think it must be a mistake arising from my imperfect acquaintance with the language. The statement must have been a mile in four hours; and, now that I reflect, I am convinced that the two phrases in classic Dutch are exactly synonymous. This species of travel rarely ends in bankruptcy to the traveler, as the general fare is hardly a stiver (two cents) a mile. If time, however, be money, as we Columbians believe, no Amsterdam banker can, with all his wealth, afford the luxury of a snail-rivaling trekschuit. The lad (hetjagertie) who rides the towing horse enjoys himself exceedingly on these lightning-like expeditions. He receives at each stage a few cents, (a Dutch cent is less than two-fifths of the American cent,) and at the end of the journey is blessed with a stiver, which so elates the youth that he immediately rushes into prodigality. A rumor was current in Breda when I was last there that one of the horse-riding lads had stirred his companions to their depths by amassing a fortune of forty stivers. The story was so marvelous that I inquired into it, and discovered that it had been grossly exaggerated. The boy had been working steadily for several months, and had accumulated in that time the sum of four stivers. He had nothing in the world besides, and this nothing had been added by rumor to the original figure in the form of a zero, swelling the amount beyond all ordinary bounds, and accidentally but shamefully abusing the public credulity.—*By Junius Henri Browne, in Harper's Magazine for January.*

Christmas in England.—In my dear old mother-land, where holidays come far more frequently than we can as yet permit them to come in this New World; where Shrovetide, Easter, Whitsuntide, the village Summer feast, and Martinmas, are all times of joyful sounds and good cheer, Christmas always has a peerless place. In my childhood, as it drew near, "the earnest expectation of the creature" would grow to be almost intolerable. How well I remember it—the yule-cake in the oven, smelling as if wise men had brought frankincense and myrrh to our poor place also; the great yule-log, kindled from a bit of the old log, kept in white linen since last year for the purpose. Then, on Christmas Eve, a slumber troubled with excess of joy up to midnight; with the joyful clash of the church-bells following the last stroke of the clock, and ushering in the Christmas morning. Still again, while the bells were ringing, the singers would come shouting old carols, in melodies never heard of at any other time—long echoes of the angel-song gladdening all the centuries. Then no more sleep after that; but a tumult of joy, breaking out everywhere into "Merry Christmas!" and transmuting one of the shortest days into by far the longest day of the year; while every cottage was decked with bright holly, green as the green of June.—*Robert Collyer.*

Failing Health of Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D.

A Danville (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes as follows in a recent letter:

"Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge has returned to his home in this town, we believe, with no expectation of leaving it again alive. His health has been feeble for a long time, and he is evidently fast passing away. His disease is consumption, and he grows perceptibly weaker. He is now confined to his room, and almost all the time to his bed. It is difficult to realize that so great a man, and so active a one, has finished his work and is composing himself for death. A hero in everything he has undertaken in life, he is meeting death with the full assurance of the faith he has so long and so ably preached, and evidently feels he has fought a good fight, has finished his course, and will soon reap the reward. Though very feeble in body, he still exhibits the marked characteristics of his great spirit in his intercourse with his friends. Of the great trio in the Old School Presbyterian Church, Thornwell, Breckinridge and Hodge, the latter only remains to do active work. Each of them was a great teacher and preacher, each a great leader, each the author of a system of theology. Thornwell's books are being issued posthumously. Breckinridge published two volumes, and will leave the third unfinished. Hodge is passing his three through the press while yet able to rewrite and revise. Of these three, Hodge was perhaps the most thorough and finished scholar, Thornwell the most effective popular speaker, but Breckinridge is the grandest mind. Hodge was a man peculiarly of the study and the class-room. Thornwell was great as a preacher; Breckinridge pre-eminent as a teacher of men. A profound and original thinker, dealing in a severer logic, less of a rhetorician than Thornwell, and not near so simple in his statements of truths as Hodge, Breckinridge's work will not be so widely read as perhaps either of the others; but the student will find that when once mastered, his works yield a great store of truths of the highest import. Nor was Breckinridge lacking in a style of oratory that can truly be called great. His language is pure, and if not instructive by means of ornament, yet it was profoundly thrilling by reason of the greatness of the thoughts it clothed. His manner was earnest, fearless and direct, and he ever relied upon the power of great ideas to charm and reassure his auditors. Kentucky, as well as the Presbyterian Church, can well pause and consider a moment while this great man lies a-dying. To both he has been a faithful, devoted friend. To the one he gave her common school system, and did a very large share in saving her from the crime and ruin of secession. The other he led in her great struggle for purity of doctrine and faithfulness to her Constitution. A man so active as he has been, leading great causes, and doing great battle for each one of them, must necessarily have made enemies, but these will scarcely recall the passions engendered by past strife when they realize that their great champion is proving his devotion to them in death. As he believed in a life to come full of glory to the followers of Jesus Christ, so he is dying in a full assurance that he will realize all the promises he preached to others, and that his work in behalf of a pure evangelical faith will meet its reward. The great man's friends would not be surprised at his death at any time, and yet his disease may not wear him out before Spring. But come when it may, it is certain that a prince and a great man has fallen in Israel, and it becomes the good people everywhere to mourn."

Fatal Leap by a Young Lady Suffering from Typhoid Fever.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 21.

Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Elizabeth Monroe, daughter of Harris Monroe, residing on Warren-street, Woburn, in a temporary fit of insanity, caused by severe sickness, jumped from an attic window to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet. She struck upon her head, and lived but a few minutes after being taken up. Her right arm was broken, and the side of her head terribly crushed. She had been ill for some time with typhoid fever, but was supposed to be in a state of convalescence. Her mother had just left the bedside to attend to a call from her father, who was sick in an adjoining apartment, when she arose, threw a shawl over her shoulders, ran up stairs to the attic, and committed the fatal act. Miss Monroe was twenty-five years old, and unmarried.

A PIE FACTORY.

With Some Remarks on the Antiquity of Mince-Pie.

We have always had that abiding faith in old chronicles which refuses to be shaken. When we, therefore, came across that one—a record of the times of Louis le Debonnaire, (802,) and how he held the good farm of the Abbey of St. Denis, fastly and firmly bound, under dire penalty of forfeiture, unless it furnished yearly certain measures of honey and of fine wheat, for the manufacture of pastries, all for the royal court of France—we were ready to accept the same without a murmur of dissent. There was a certain item in it, however, which staggered us. To gallons of honey, which presupposed the idea that the bees of that early period must have turned out their products in a much more wholesale way than at present, and to incalculable measures of "faire wheate," was added a little demand on the good Fathers for 1,000 fat oxen, all to be used for the confectioning of pastries. We are forced to acknowledge, with all due reverence for such musty chronicles, as far as the making of "Machpanes and Tourts," or pies went; after a struggle we were reluctantly obliged to deem the oxen as an archæological whopper, too tough to be swallowed. All the world knows—at least that portion of the world which has devoted any attention to the science of enlightened gluttony—how a famous cook of modern times reduced a hundred hams to a single cup-full of essence, and for a moment he imagined that perhaps the pastry cook of the ninth century possessed similar powers of concentrating the juices of a thousand oxen. But the chronicle goes on to say how the pastry was made according to the royal recipes, and such a thing as a beefsteak pie is entirely ignored. Soyer somewhere draws the parallel between the prepared food of various epochs, and ends his chapter with these grand words, worthy of being pondered over: "Between the oil-fritter of the Biblical Hebrew and the merringue of our period, there is simply the difference of some thousands of years of civilized art." May we not, then, from these prophetic words, engender the hope that some day merringues may be had by the million!

The indigestible fact, however, of this thousand of oxen, preyed on our mind, and would have forever remained so, in a most uncomfortable way, but for a late discovery of ours. Ever since our faith in all that is written in a culinary way, even to Charles Lamb's roast pig, is more firmly than ever built into our brain.

It happened in this way. Walking along one of the avenues, there was a pleasant odor. It recalled the long-lost ambrosial fragrance which once greeted our youthful senses, long, long ago. Like a sleuth hound on a trail, we instinctively followed our nose. If it was not the smell of baked pies, what was it? With faculties strained to the utmost, amid a din and clatter of chopping and pounding, there came a rattle of tin pans, all proceeding from a large building. In front of it stood innumerable wagons and vans, blocking the street, and boys and men with pies in baskets, boxes and trays were rushing in and out in the most delirious way, as if life depended upon their securing a given quantity of pies.

"Why," we asked of a driver, "why do you have two horses to one pie-wagon?" We could understand two horses to a load of paving-stones, but not for a load of pies.

"Why, you see," said the driver, "a pie (he said poy) is a kind of delicate thing, and has got to be kept flaky. The heft of a pie is two and a half pounds, and as we carry 500 of them, and they is got to be carried along easy, a steady wagon with no shake is the thing. We loads up mostly with 500, but as we are driven most mad just now, we piles in all the pies the horses can pull."

"You don't mean to say that all those wagons full of pies are sold in a day, do you?" we inquired.

"Five hundred—eight hundred—to a load, ain't no circumstance. I'll be back here today two or three times for more. Why, it ain't a mouthful—hardly a bite."

"What kind is most in demand?"

"They is running desperut on minces just now, and is hot on cranberries. Jim, what's your load," he inquired of another driver.

"Three hundred minces, one hundred apples, and the rest of the load is pumpkins and cranberries. Bless me, if there isn't one street I'm most afeered to go to, seeing I've had to disapint 'em three days hand running on minces. It don't do to fool with women folks just now who has made up their minds to have mince pies for their Christmas dinners."

Without much trouble we made our entrance into the pie factory. Pies! We never saw so many in our life. Pies were stacked up fifty deep, all around you higher than your head. Pies were as walls—pies were coming and going all the time. There whizzed a steam engine, turning machinery adapted to pie-making, and there, with their mouths wide open, their capacious maws cram full of pies, the glare of the furnace throwing its ruddy glare on the golden pies, acres of pies were getting baked. Men were slapping and banging about lumps of dough, rolling the pie crust into sheets, pricking and marking them with an H, (for Harry evidently,) like in the Mother Goose story, while scores of women were ladleing out good things and cramming apples in the pies. There stood hogsheads of sugar—one man distributing it around in the most reckless way with with a shovel. On one side hissed and spluttered huge vats, with cranberries getting cooked by steam. Was it possible that all the men, women and children in the world could eat that stack of pumpkins piled up in the corner there? What is that awful-looking machine, grinding and rumbling away? It is the mince-meat-maker, the crowning masterpiece of the whole.

"What!" we asked, "are all those vats full of mince-meat?"

"Yes," replied the proprietor, "and we are dreadfully short, and can hardly keep up with the demand. That poor machine is worked beyond its capacity."

"How many pies do you turn out in a week?" we asked, aghast.

"At an average 40,000 per week, but we are running now much above that."

"How many mouths will that feed?" we inquired.

"It's hard to say. May be it's according to whether they cuts them in four or across."

"How on earth did this colossal business begin?" we asked.

"In the simplest way. My wife commenced baking with a range, and when we had sold the first four we made four more. After a while—it was in 1858—the range wouldn't stand the pressure—no, not a hundred ranges. The people was wild on our pies, and it's kept expanding in a kind of overwhelming way ever since."

"Americans are, then, the pie-eaters of the world?"

"Pies and liberty go hand-in-hand," was the reply. "It's a constant business. Cheap fruit may affect us for a month or so, but ever so little. Now we are running on mince heavy; but apple-pies are staple all the year round."

"Fruits is in—cats is out," we very inadvertently remarked, as if to ourselves.

"Sir," replied the worthy proprietor, gravely, "I have forgiven the lamented Mr. Dickens, long ago, for this bit of fun."

"*De mortuis*—ahem," we said.

"Just so," was the reply. "We make them honest. Only the best flour will make a good crust. Try a piece of the mince," and a huge segment was offered us.

"It may not be an aristocratic pie, with layers on layers of crust, like a Webster's Dictionary has leaves, but it is—may I call it so—a sincere article and appeals to the masses." We ate a piece, and found it was sincerity itself—in a pie sense. With our mouth full, we said:

"The Queen of Hearts
She made some tarts,
All on a Summer's day."

"That might have been so in the nursery rhymes, but here it is no child's play. What, with forty hands and thirty horses in the pie business, that Queen would have had her hands full."

"Are you well posted in the history of mince-pies?" we asked. "It's Dutch, is it not? Brought over here from Holland."

"Very likely, but it's an American institution now."

"You don't know how old it is, do you?"

"Never thought of that, Sir; age don't hurt our mince pies—they are good a year old."

Thanking the worthy pie-manufacturer for his politeness, with the savory taste of the pie still in our mouth, we left, happy with the thought that our beloved chronicler had not deceived us, for we now felt certain that the thousand oxen at the Abbey of St. Denis must have gone into mince-meat—yes, every one of them.

Gold in Vermont.

There is some stir in Windsor County, Vermont, on the subject of gold mining, occasioned, as the Burlington *Free Press* explains, by the following circumstances:

"An island has been formed at one point in the bed of White River, by the yearly wash of mud brought down from the hill sides for miles by the rapid stream. It is of about fifteen acres, and has for years been cultivated and used as pasture, with good profit to its owners. It formed once part of the property of the late Merrick Gay. Last Summer a man named Saltry, an Englishman by birth, as we are informed, well informed, well educated in mining and metallurgy, and having had practical experience in the California gold regions, got his eye on the island; and having made what investigations he desired, leased it of the present owner for a small sum, $50 for the first year, and $100 a year thereafter, with some privileges and additions, as we are informed. Before long it was noised abroad that Mr. Saltry was finding gold in paying proportions on the island, and he was not long without plenty of offers for rights to dig, the owner of the land himself paying $500 for one. Mr. Saltry does not intend to dig himself, but to let out the whole territory in small tracts; and probably as soon as Spring comes, the island will be all worked over. The soil is black sand, in which grains of gold of more or less fineness can be seen with the eye. A quantity of gold washed out by Mr. Saltry and sent to New-York for assay, gave the value of the ore at $1,980 to the ton."

GOV. DODGE'S RECEPTION.

A Hungarian Nobleman's Visit to the Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin in 1839.

Hon. George Hyer has recently published, in a Wisconsin paper, an account of the official reception tendered by Gov. Dodge, of the Territory of Wisconsin, to a Hungarian exile in 1839. He says:

"In 1839 Count Haraszthy, a Hungarian exile, came to Wisconsin with a retinue of fellow-exiles, servants, &c., and settled, in the fall of that year, on the west bank of Lake Koshkonong, in Jefferson County. During the Legislative session of the winter following, the Count came to Madison, accompanied by his suite, and in full court dress called to pay his respects to Gen. Dodge, then Territorial Governor. We well remember the scene that followed, and to give a better idea of it, must describe the parties figuring in the reception. It was at an early day—before the rough habits and plain attire of the frontier had been polished into present smooth and fashionable exteriors, and Gen. Dodge, coming directly from his smelting-works, in the mining country, had little to indicate his official position in his plain, if not rough, dress, and unpolished commanding manners. Person, tall, straight and dignified. Gen. Dodge had quarters at the old Mansion-house—a plainly furnished room, having in it a bed, table, and two or three common chairs. Very little was then required to make a Governor comfortable. Gen. Dodge was dressed in a blanket coat: his satinet tights were quite faded, rather short, and old fashioned; he wore buckskin when at the mines, and store clothes were only used during official displays. He was so dressed on the occasion of the Count's visit, and though he had been informed of the contemplated call, he had made no other preparation for it, than to display on his table a pair of dragoon pistols, of which he was quite proud, a hunting knife and a willow-bound jug—for though the General seldom, if ever, indulged in the use of liquor, he was inclined to keep it within reach of his western friends, for use when they called upon him. This was the appearance of the General and his apartment, at the time the landlord sent up word that Count Haraszthy and suite wished to pay their respects to Gov. Dodge. 'Send him, Sar, send him up,' was the General's prompt reply. Very soon a procession was formed in the hall, the Count, dressed in blue, with a grand display of gold lace and medals, side sword and other trappings, leading the column, followed by his suite according to rank. The Governor sat quietly at his table, conversing with friends, when a rap at the door announced the presence of the Hungarian bloods. 'Come in, Sar,' was the loud response of the Governor.

The door opened quietly, displaying the Count and staff, all with hats in hands, bowing most obsequiously.

'Come in, Sar, come in,' was the kind invitation of the General. In they came, and when quiet was restored, the Count, who had not become very much Americanized, essayed to speak: 'Meestur Guvnor, I have done myself very much the honor to pay my leetle respects to His Excellence the Guvnor of Wisconsin.'

'Certainly, Sar. Come in and take a cheer, Sar. Glad to see you, Sar,' and the General straightened himself up, looking the noble Roman before the diminutive exile. The Count took a chair, the only one at the command of the General, and the staff remained in rear of him, standing. A few commonplace remarks passed between the distinguished persons, concerning health, &c. Noticing the General's pistols, the Count alluded to them: 'Hoss pistols, Sar—used in the Black Hawk war, Sar,' remarked the Governor. 'And that leetie weapon, Sir,' continued the Count, pointing to the knife. 'That, Sir, is my knife, used in slaying deer, Sar. Made in Sheffield, Mo., Sar, not Sheffield in furrin parts.' After a few moments' conversation the Governor and the Count rose to their feet, shook hands, a warm invitation was given to call again, the Count backed and bowed, his retinue followed, the door closed, and all was quiet again in the Executive chamber. 'Mr. Beatty,' says the General, 'where is Hungary?—in furrin parts, I imagine, Sar.' 'Yes,' says the Secretary, 'and these men are exiles—driven from their Government.' 'Ah, a military man, and yet he seemed to know nothing of the Black Hawk war, Sar. Fine man, no doubt, but he has much to learn, Sar.'"

The Horrible Details of the South Carolina Kuklux Trials.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Union, Dec. 20.

The columns of the *Union* have often been occupied with statements of Kuklux outrages. We heard horrible stories; we have seen the victims, and we thought no new horror could be added to those already told; but we now confess that we were not prepared for the revolting diabolism of the Klan as given by the witnesses in the Circuit Court yesterday. The Court was trying the case of Dr. Thomas B. Whitesides and Capt. John W. Mitchell, charged with the general Kuklux conspiracy. These men are not like the defendants in the preceding case, ignorant dupes of men of superior intelligence and position. Both are men of average or even superior social standing in York County.

First came, in all its horrid details, the murder of Chas. Good, for the crime of being a Radical and a member of the League. The fiends caught him in the highway, tied him to a tree, half killed him by shooting, and then smashed his head with a rock. Two nights later the whole Klan was ordered out to remove and conceal the body by sinking it in Broad River, thus seeking to connect every member with the murder, so as to hush his mouth. The details were sickening beyond description. Next came the story of the murder of Tom Roundtree, shot down while escaping from his house, and then his throat cut from ear to ear with a bowie-knife.

Next came the story of the wife of Sam. Simrill, a poor colored woman whose husband was a Radical, and absent at the time of the Kuklux raid. The Klan took his wife into the highway, and then, after tormenting her in every conceivable manner too revolting for repetition, they deliberately ravished her, three of the fiends gratifying their lusts in succession, leaving their poor victim senseless on the ground, after filling her mouth and eyes with sand.

Finally came the still more disgusting recital of the details of the raid on Jane Boheler, a white woman of York County. We cannot repeat these details, or even give our readers an idea of the horrible brutality of the scene.

A Mississippi Lawyer Shot Dead in Court by the Opposing Counsel.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal, Dec. 17.

An unpleasant state of feeling has existed between Gen. Reuben Davis and S. M. Meek, both lawyers of Mississippi, for some time back. In last July or August these gentlemen appeared in Aberdeen, Miss., on opposite sides of a killing case which was in course of examination before the Circuit Court of that place. The person under trial was C. Taylor Hill, who was charged with murder. Davis was defending the prisoner, and Meeks was prosecuting. It is generally represented that Davis had what is forcibly called "a violent way" about him; whereas Meek was, upon ordinary occasions, among the mildest of men, a modest, unobtrusive gentleman. He was insulted by Davis at that time, and felt much aggrieved. After that they never spoke to each other. On Friday last they again met on opposite sides of a case in the Court-house of Columbus, Miss., when Davis, as usual, indulged in violent and offensive language, and so irritated Meek that he could bear it no longer. He said: "Davis, I can't stand your browbeating any longer. Defend yourself." Meek jerked out his pistol and Davis proceeded to draw his weapon, but was too slow, and was shot before he had his weapon ready for use. This was in the Court-house, in the presence of the Judge and a full Court. Gen. Davis was a Colonel of the Second Mississippi Regiment during the Mexican War. He was a General of the sixty-day Mississippi militia in the late war. He was before the war a member of the United States Congress from the Aberdeen District, Mississippi. He served two years. After that he returned home and followed his profession of criminal lawyer, in which he achieved long ago a fine reputation. Davis was about fifty-eight or sixty years of age. S. M. Meek is now, perhaps, forty years old, and stands at the head of his profession.

Paying a Board Bill by Forgery.

Harry W. Andress, twenty years of age, who says he is from Cincinnati, was arrested yesterday, by Detectives Tilly and Tully, of the Central Police, and was locked up at Police Head-quarters. It is alleged that the prisoner presented a note to William H. Fogg, of No. 32 Burling-slip, for $200, purporting to be signed by Mrs. Sarah Bowers, of Tremont, Westchester County, and was given a check for the amount of the note on the Park National Bank. Having forged the indorsement of Mrs. Bowers on this check, he passed it to the St. Charles Hotel in payment for several weeks' board, and received some money in change. After the check had been forwarded to the bank and the forgery of the indorsement discovered, it was found that the note for which it had been given was also a forgery. The prisoner will be detained at Head-quarters until Monday, when he will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court.

More Park Bonds Issued.

The Board of Apportionment met at 2 P. M., yesterday, all the members being present, except Commissioner Tweed. The only business transacted was to authorize the issue of Central Park Improvement Fund Bonds to the amount of $600,000, and of New-York Bridge Bonds to the amount of $450,000

MILITARY GOSSIP.

We published a paragraph on the 10th inst. relative to Mrs. Mary Louisa Angel, and her sufferings as a deceased officer's wife. The facts as published in the Times secured the kind offices of the Ladies' Aid Society, and we hope to hear soon that the afflicted lady has received proper attention from the Government. The *Grand Army Journal* copied our item, in hopes of aiding in the good work, and a correspondent of that paper writes as follows:

> A short article in your last week's *Journal* attracted my attention relative to Mrs. Mary Louisa Angel, who, it is alleged, lost her husband in the battle of the Wilderness, and who now resides in Morrisania, N. Y. Now, I knew a Mrs. Mary Louisa Engals, who lost her husband, Louis Engals, late Captain of the Eighth New-York Volunteers, during the war, and I will give you, so far as I know, his history.
>
> Louis Engals entered the Eighth New-York Volunteers in 1861 as Lieutenant, returning with his regiment in 1863 as Captain. In the Fall of the same year he entered the service as a private from the State of Maine, and here it was, on Mackey's Island, Portland Harbor, Maine, that I again met him, and had the pleasure of meeting his wife, Mrs. Mary Louisa Engals. She remained with him until we were ordered to the front, to join the Sixteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry. We were assigned to the same company, (H.) Very soon the hardships of camp life began to tell upon him, but he kept up bravely. On our way to the Wilderness in 1864, Engals tired out and broken down, fell out of the ranks and was captured by the enemy, I think between Harrisonburg and Germania Ford. On the 12th day of May, 1864, I had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and about the last of June arrived at Andersonville, Ga., where I found Engals, from whom I obtained the details of his capture. He died in Andersonville, the latter part of August or early in September, 1864. Engals often spoke to me of his wife's brother, who was in the service. Mrs. Engals, when on Mackey's Island, had with her her little babe, a boy between one and two years of age. I hope this may serve to establish the identity of Mrs. Mary Louisa Angel or Engals.
>
> AUGUSTUS KOEHNE,
> Late of the Sixteenth Maine Volunteers.

The Catto Guards of Philadelphia are perfecting their organization, and will apply for admission into the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Indiana volunteers, held their annual reunion on Friday and Saturday of last week at Muncie, Ind. There were present about 200 of the old members.

The *Grand Army Journal* is rapidly improving, and affords a great deal of interesting matter for military men.

First Sergeant Horatio P. Stacpole has accepted the adjutancy of the Tenth Regiment, tendered him by Col. Benton.

Mr. Charles Gould has been appointed senior Aid on Gen. Woodhull's staff, with the rank of Captain.

The members of Greenway's Zouaves, in Syracuse, have received their uniforms. The coat is of a dark blue, cut in the continental style, and trimmed with gold lace and scarlet. On the breast are three rows of buttons. Pants and cap are light blue, the latter trimmed with gold lace.

Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, has been awarded the prize flag for making the largest gain at the last muster.

First Lieut. Charles F. Robbins, Third Company, Seventh Regiment, has gone South, on leave of absence, for six or eight months. Lieut. Robbins is an active, energetic officer—one of the workers of the regiment—and will be sadly missed by his comrades during his absence.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Unbekant, Eleventh Regiment, having been tried by General Court-martial for disobedience of orders and disrespect to his superior officers, the proceedings and findings are now published in division orders. The Court found the accused guilty of the first charge, of disobedience, and acquitted him in the second and third. The sentence was that he be reprimanded in general orders by the publication of the sentence.

Gen. Allen has prepared a petition to be sent to Senator Baker asking the Legislature to appropriate $75,000 for the repair and enlargement of the Troy Armory. The armory now is in a very dilapidated condition.

National Guard affairs in Philadelphia are evidently in a prosperous condition, judging from the announcements and movements. Company H of the Second Regiment has arranged for a trip to Baltimore, Washington and Mount Vernon, to start on the 22d February. The programme is an extensive one, and includes several street parades.

The Committee appointed by the Pennsylvania State Military Convention to prepare a law for the consideration of the Legislature, looking to the better discipline and government of the Pennsylvania militia, met in Harrisburg on Wednesday. Three sessions were held, and the following members of the Committee were present: Gen. Osborne, Chairman; Gen. Hartranft, Gen. Beaver, Lieut.-Col. Espy, Capt. Elliott, Capt. Caldwell, Col. Reinoehl, and Capt. Vaughn. Nothing of importance was transacted. This is the usual result of such associations. Considerable talk but very little practical work or good accomplished.

In the second battle of Bull Run, Capt. Shoemaker, of the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, was wounded, taken prisoner and lost his sword. Shortly after, at the battle of Antietam, Major James Wren, of the Forty-eighth Regiment, captured a rebel officer who had the sword in his possession. Major Wren has the sword in his possession, and has thus far been unable to learn the residence of Capt. Shoemaker, and has, therefore, been unable to restore it to its proper owner.

An election for field officers of the Fifty-first Regiment was held at Syracuse recently, when Lieut.-Col. James Randall was elected Colonel, Major Henry C. Allewelt, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. Herman Michaels, Major.

The next annual reunion of the members of the New-Hampshire Veterans' Union, consisting of the officers of all regiments of the State who served in the late war, will take place in the City of Manchester on the 16th of January next.

A Rochester paper says: "A young gentleman of this city who left his native country of Poland long ago, when a mere child, has just received from the ardent patriots of that land a Brigadier-General's commission in the army, which is to liberate the renowned nation from the three great Powers that have despoiled it." We wonder if our contemporary has not been humbugged.

A Troy paper publishes the following curious item as military intelligence: "John Niles, a vet. of the old One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, came near furnishing the first funeral for the Troy Zouaves the other day. A scaffold on the roof of a building gave way, and Jack rolled to the tin gutter, which he caught as he went over the edge and hung on to until a ladder was procured."

The entire National Guard of New-Jersey will be ordered out on the 16th of January, to participate in the inauguration of Gov. Parker.

The armory bills of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Albany, last year, amounted to over $3,500. The Twenty-fourth's bill was less than $1,500.

A local journal informs us that "the Albany officers wear overcoats, while the men shiver in their short-tailed claw-hammer coats."

Christmas in the Streets.

From London Society.

If the state of the atmosphere does not always proclaim the advent of Christmas, the state of the shop windows invariably does. We may or we may not have what is known as seasonable Christmas weather. Ah, that seasonable weather! what a host of different experiences does it bring to us: warm fires and glad merriment for some, shivering and anguish for alas! too many. But the shop-windows never fail to bedeck themselves in undeniably seasonable costume. Look at the grocers! Did you ever see such extraordinary piles of preserved fruits, citrons glistening like diamonds in the gas-light, and figs reposing beneath artificial leaves, whose emerald-green positively laughs at you from its bed! And the poulterers: were there ever such turkeys as those? And the butchers; I should like to know at how many shows the deceased ox, a portion of whose carcass yon sirloin represents, has not gained the prize for his potential beefiness. The well-to-do tradesman grins at the monstrous coils of lean and fat. Poverty, in the person of a thin gentleman, scantily clothed and with very pointed features, shrugs his shoulders, buttons his coat, feels in his pocket for money, and, finding that he has enough to buy half a quarter of gin, but not enough to purchase half a pound of honest meat, passes hurriedly on to the immediately adjacent public-house. Manifold and strange, in truth, are the human sights just now to be met with outside the divers shop-windows of London. Penury elbows opulence, and starvation touches the hem of sleek prosperity's garment. There are sermons, so they say, in stones; there are sermons enough just now in the contrast presented between the shop-windows and the manifold in-gazers from without.

Still we linger in the streets, strolling on till we find ourselves immediately confronted by a huge sheet of glass, behind which are carefully imprisoned what would have seemed to our juvenile imagination very much like the contents of fairyland. It is the toy-shop, that magical depository of everything which excites the thirst of infantile avarice. Was there ever such a world of curiously-wrought wealth? And how anxiously puzzling do the little eyes peer into its midst. But it is not for them. Not for the Arab children of the streets is that wealth of wonder-land displayed. And the little ones know it, and think with a vague sense of admiring and awe-stricken envy, how curiously blessed must be the lot of their well-furred and warmly-clad coequals in age, but not in station, for whom the treasures of the toy-shop are reserved. Nor is the toy-shop merely a source of delight to those who are destined to be the recipients of its opulence. Is it nothing that the donor of its bounties witnesses the juvenile delight which the bestowal of the toy-gift awakes—nothing that the parent watches the various ways in which the grateful pleasure of the young ones makes itself manifest—nothing that the parent is able to purchase, with so small an expenditure, such a world of enjoyment for the darlings at home, and through them for himself.

Not in all cases so small an expenditure by any means. On the contrary, modern toys are strangely expensive, as any person can testify who has been tempted into purchasing a doll in the Burlington Arcade for the little daughter or small niece. A doll is nothing in these days if not fashionable, and your young friend, *ætat.* five, would scarce accept any of these burlesque effigies of infantile human nature if it was not bedecked according to the latest mode. The present is a period of surprising and not altogether, to our minds, grateful showiness in the matter of children's costume. Does the increased attention which is paid to the external that our young people of the present day present, betoken a corresponding increase in the attention which their real welfare receives? Every person must have been struck, within the last two years, at the manner in which children seem to have taken recognized positions as pets—a position which they share with favorite poodles and fortunate cats. Last season, in London, a lady's pedestrian equipage was not considered complete unless she carried in her arms a lilliputian terrier, or was accompanied by a gorgeously-arrayed little boy or little girl, often enough she had both. What is the meaning of this freak of fashion; what does it indicate? We suggest the question; we might also suggest an answer; which answer, however, we leave to the ingenuity of our readers to discover for themselves.

Nor is the one particular item of expense, to employ Mr. Swiveller's phraseology, the only respect in which the toys of the present generation differ from those of the past. The old order of toys has changed, and given place to a new. We miss sadly the toys of our own childhood. We suppose the present race of children has developed so surprisingly that it would find no charm in the simple but ingenious "hop-frog," or the more complex and equally pleasing "monkey and stick." Instead of articles so simple as these, we have elaborate structures of houses, engines, and so forth. Modern toys are like a certain species of modern recreation—they attempt to combine instruction and amusement. A child is taught the principle of the locomotive by being told to pull a string, and learning something of the art of communication by the electric telegraph in much the same pleasing manner. As the world gets older, it gets more expensive and more knowing. Children participate in the tendency, and we suppose it is only natural that toys intended for children should illustrate it.

OBITUARY.

Sidney Edwards Morse.

The death of this distinguished author and journalist is announced, the event having occurred at his residence, in this City, yesterday morning.

Sidney Edwards Morse was a son of Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D., and brother to the late Richard C. Morse and Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph. Sidney was born in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 7, 1794, and at the early age of eleven years entered the Freshman Class at Yale, in 1805, graduating three years later in a class which proved remarkable both for the distinction and longevity of its members. So precocious was the intellect of the subject of our sketch that he prepared a series of articles for the Boston *Sentinel* on the dangers of undue multiplication of new States in the Union. These dangers have, however, proved to be imaginary, like many other ideas of those early days in our national history. At the age of sixteen Sidney commenced the study of theology and law at the famous school in Litchfield, Conn. Subsequently he issued the Boston *Recorder*, a religious weekly journal, and the first of its class in America, having entered on the work as editor and proprietor on the suggestion of his father, Rev. Dr. Morse, and Mr. Evarts, the father of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, of this City. In 1823 Sidney and Richard Morse came to New-York and established the New-York *Observer*, now the oldest religious and weekly newspaper in the State. After the death of Richard Morse, Sidney continued to be senior editor and proprietor of the *Observer* until the year 1858, when he sold out and retired to private life. Following the footsteps of his father, Sidney wrote the famous *Morse Geography*, which for many years was a text-book in our schools, having a vast circulation.

As an inventor he held a high rank. In 1817 he and Prof. Morse invented the flexible piston-pipe, and in 1839 he illustrated his geography with maps printed on the common press by the cerographic art, the secret of which has never been divulged. He also invented (with his son G. Livingston Morse) the bathometer for rapid exploration of the depths of the sea, and he devoted the last years of his life to this work, being engaged in an essay on the subject when stricken by paralysis (Dec. 15.)

As may be surmised, Mr. Morse possessed great intellectual power. His editorial articles were strong, compact, logical, fortified with facts, and always commanded the profound attention even of those who did not assent to his positions. He was remarkably given to statistical research and comparison, and his indefatigable pursuit and collection of valuable and accurate information early attracted attention to his journal, which became, under his auspices, one of the most widely-circulated religious newspapers in the world.

In private life and in all the relations of society Mr. Morse was a model of all the virtues that most exalt and dignify humanity. His kindness to those who were his associates in youth, in college, and in later life, is cherished with loving memories by many.

A consistent Christian gentleman, prosperous in the pursuit of business, honored and useful, spotless and beautiful in life, he has left a valuable name and example to his family and his country.

Severity and Effects of the Cold in Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Times, Dec. 21.

In three days' time there has been a change in the temperature of more than 40°, and still the mercury has a downward tendency. The weather at 4° above zero, yesterday, bit noses and made homes attractive. It was then claimed by many that the "worst point" had been passed. The thermometers today, however, tell their own story. At the weather signal station, in Pike's Opera-house, which furnishes, probably, the most reliable information, the mercury indicated 4° below zero at 5 o'clock this morning. A thermometer at the house of Mr. L. L. Brasher, in Cincinnati, indicated 13° below zero; one at the Court-house 11°, and two on the Suspension Bridge 10°. For fifteen years the river at this point has not been closed until today, and this morning venturesome pedestrians were testing the strength of the ice by crossing from shore to shore at the foot of Central-avenue. Yesterday at noon it was known, owing to a sudden rise, that the river had gorged at some near point below, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the ice in front of the city ceased to move. The Ludlow Ferry kept running, however, until 8 o'clock. By sharp and active work, the Cincinnati and Newport ferry-boats succeeded in keeping a channel open sufficiently large to permit of their running. In this they were aided by the piers of the Newport bridge, the ice gorging and freezing above, this preventing the new-made canal from being filled with floating ice. Reports from various points above and below report heavy ice and a closed river.

To be Reunited After a Separation of Fifty-Five Years.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

In the year 1817, our pioneer friend, Gorton Arnold, immigrated to Ohio at an early age, from Chenango, N. Y., before railroad communications were established, leaving behind him a sister Fanny. A few years afterward all trace of her was lost, she having married and moved away. A few days ago Mr. Marcus Eels, while in Columbus, saw a letter which was handed to the Secretary of State, making inquiries for Gorton Arnold. Mr. Eels informed the Secretary that he was acquainted with Mr. Arnold, and would communicate the facts to him. A letter was written to Mr. O. J. Wood, of Quincy, Ill., in answer to his to the Secretary of State, reciting in it the residence of Mr. Arnold. The return mail brought the following answer: "The long-lost sister whom you mentioned in your letter is my mother, and your sister, who is now living in Chenango County, New-York." Mr. Arnold intends visiting his sister soon. Both are now advanced in years, he being aged seventy, and she sixty-four, and they have been separated and lost to each other for fifty-five years.

A Murder in Texas and Its Results.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 20.

Mr. John W. Goulden and wife stopped at the Laclede on Monday night last on their return from giving evidence in a murder case at McKenny, Texas, which brought a death sentence on their son-in-law, Stephen Ballou. In the Winter of 1870, Ballou, it is stated, ingratiated himself into the affections of the Goulden family, who were well-to-do people in Adams County, Illinois, and won the affections of their daughter, and the two were engaged to be married. In the Spring of 1870, Mr. Goulden provided his son and young Ballou with an outfit for a trading-trip to Texas. Some months passed and young Ballou returned alone, giving a vague and rather incoherent account of the trials of the trip, of having parted with young Goulden in Louisiana, &c. For the time he was believed. He and Miss Goulden were married, and it was remarked that at the ceremony he had on young Goulden's fine boots. The matter rested; the groom became restless at nights, and told so many different stories about the parting that his arrest was made. The trial came off at McKinney, Texas, last week, and the evidence against him was so conclusive that the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree, and the Court overruled the motion for a new trial. The father of the murdered young man secured the bones of his son and had them with him en route to Adams County, in a trunk, to be buried in the family graveyard. The Texans treated him kindly while there on his unpleasant trip, and would scarcely allow him to pay a bill.

CHINESE LIFE.

A Day and a Dinner, Last Summer a Twelvemonth, in Canton.

BY N. S. D.

Our chairs were waiting for us soon after breakfast, and away full trot we started. We had but a single day and wanted to make the most of it. As soon as you enter the streets of Canton it is almost impossible to tell to which point of the compass you are going. Our aim was the western suburbs, and I have no doubt that we went there; but it requires a practiced eye to direct one's course, or even to distinguish one street from another. The streets are but long alleys, with open shops on either side, the owner's name and trade being painted on a long plank, which hangs perpendicularly to within some six feet of the granite flags. In a gale of wind the clatter must be terrific, as they swing from side to side, and one would suppose clash against each other. Our first halt was among the poulterers. Good-sized chickens and ducks, some dried whole, and flattened and looking the color of a greasy brown, met the eye. I was asked to look carefully at the articles exposed for food; and, amid ducks and fowls, I discovered beautiful rats, of large size, well fattened, with curly tails and long claws, hung up for sale. I think I discovered cats, also, among these dried stores, but cats and rabbits may well be mistaken for each other under such circumstances, and I will not be confident. In the course of our expedition we entered a dog-eating house! Just as the "Star and Garter" in Washington is frequented for its veal and ham pies by the employés of the British Legation, so Kan-Fang's restaurant in Canton draws together northern Chinese residing there by its dog stews. The food is prepared in various ways and with much care. There is nothing disagreeable about it to sight or smell, and, if the idea could be dispelled that it was dog or cat, not lamb nor rabbit, one might take a seat and enjoy a plateful. In due course we reached the dog and cat market, where these animals were exposed for sale like ducks and geese in Fulton Market. The cats looked vixenish and mewed piteously. The fat, chubby little dogs excited sympathy, as, stroked by the vender and held up to view to excite an appetite, the poor animal licked the hand that caressed it, and wagged its tail with pleasure. The barking and mewing were incessant. It was a ridiculous, hardly a disgusting sight. Further on we turned into an opium divan. Here we saw some ten or a dozen men of various ages smoking the poison. They were a wretched-looking lot, and the repulsive, vicious expression of countenance, in more than one instance, had a tendency to move one toward the door. I walked to the further end of the den. Here was a man resting his head upon his little wooden pillow, as he stretched himself upon a bare couch. He stared vacantly as I gazed intently at him, but recognition there was none—opium had carried him in imagination to some far distant scene. A second was smoking as hard as he could smoke, inhaling and exhaling through his nostrils a cloud of opium smoke. He seemed anxious to lose his faculties, for a while, at least, in some fanciful reverie. They all seemed bent upon wiping out a present existence, the cares and troubles of which they had found intolerable. A second opium divan which we visited, with rooms on both the first and second stories, was frequented by the richer Chinese. But few were there. The hour was too early. In furniture it seemed scarcely superior to the first; but the higher payment was probably for higher society; in all matters of etiquette the Chinese being very particular. A more attractive place of public resort was a tea-saloon. It was crowded with the laboring population, just as a certain class of taverns and drinking-saloons are in New-York, or the public-houses in London. But there is a great difference between gin and tea, or beer and tea, especially as it regards their effects. Here were perhaps thirty men sitting together at little tables, with tea, cakes and sweetmeats before them. The conversation was cheerful but not boisterous, and all were considerate and polite. I heartily wished our laborers in the large cities had tea-shops rather than bar-rooms to frequent. In this respect Eastern civilization is far preferable to Western.

The Tea Merchants' Guild is an important mart for exchange in Canton. Painful idolatry and superstition were manifest on every side. The God of Wealth clutching his golden ingots, and other deities whose good offices in the acquisition of money were considered of importance, had their images and platforms upon which their worshipers burned incense. This Merchants' Guild in point of architecture was curious. We passed through a succession of rooms and courts and passages, dingy, broken-down looking places. Far away behind we came to a sort of Chinese garden, a bridge, a grotto, a willow tree; and this was the model of the celebrated "willow-pattern" Chinese plates, on which you may see the incensed father pursuing his fugitive daughter, who would not marry her destined husband, but ran away with her true lover. Close by we entered a Buddhist nunnery. Two or three horrid-looking old hags were loitering about, together with some young Chinese girls, repulsive in features and form, their dresses in tatters, and their persons filthy. One wondered what they found to do. Did they receive sick people and nurse them? Their dwelling was so small and dirty, it could not be. Did they go out to nurse? Some were too old, others too young; and their vacant stare told rather of idleness and dissipation. Not far from the nunnery is the temple of the Five Hundred Genii. In an oblong hall, of vast proportions, partaking of grandeur from its size alone, but having no pretensions to pomp or splendor from architectural merits, were seated side by side with Buddhist priests five hundred round-faced, hideous, gilded idols, each in an attitude of contemplation. Some are represented as lost in thought, others as just awaking from profound repose, and others still as having arrived more or less near to the state of entire absorption into the incomprehensible. At the feet of some of these idols were animals, in the hands of others reptiles, and on the shoulders and heads of others insects and birds, all alive, in token that even dumb creatures were constrained to adore their holiness. Yet among both priests and attendants there appeared no veneration. Throughout the spacious apartment men were bowing down to worship, gifts were being received by the attendants and borne away to an inner room, priests were waving censers of incense, charms, amulets, and filters were being trafficked for, and all the while talking and laughing, hurrying and tramping, the loud welcome that greeted the incoming worshiper and the salam that dismissed the departing devotee, made the whole seem more like a vast hall for business than a temple for devotion. It was a relief to find oneself in the last hall, where priests, guilty of transgressing the rules, were flogged. So we made our escape into the outer street.

Of the shops in Canton, some were spacious and beautifully fitted up. A chinaware shop was full of vases, statuettes, and drawing-room ornaments. Dinner services of numberless varieties of patterns; tea-sets of exquisite form and color; ewers, jugs, pitchers, bowls, mugs, bathing-tubs, and lavatories, wrought in strange and wierd designs; and the royal porcelain, almost as transparent as glass, and upon which, the figures, and flowers, and sprays, and traceries, were that delicate Chinese work that neither Sevres nor Dresden has ever been able to rival or approach, were shown to us as we ascended from story to story through Chan-Ling's collection. We visited also rope-walks and flouring mills, dye-works and potteries, saddleries and iron-foundries, cutlery manufactures and die-sinkers, wondering at last in what our Western material progress had surpassed the East. The carvings in wood were as elaborate and exquisite as those that set off the old cathedrals of Belgium; and the enamelings of brooches, rings, bracelets, necklaces and trinkets, presented a show of *vertu* surpassing all that shops in the Palais Royale ever display. In what I may call, for want of the vernacular name, Undertaker-street, there were shops filled with articles bereaved relatives purchase for the dead. Paper dresses, slippers, letters of condolence, paper money, ornaments in paper, paper neckerchiefs, handkerchiefs, gloves, hose, sleeves, mantles, perfume-bottles, wreaths, parasols, vials, all to be buried and so conveyed to the spirit world.

A remarkable feature in the rural districts of China is the pawn towers, one of which, situated in the suburbs of Canton, we visited. These towers are the safe deposits of the country. If a Chinese gentleman leaves home, he puts the goods he specially values in pawn, for he knows they will be safe there until he wants them. These pawn towers or shops carry on a thriving business, and the arrangements, order, method, precision and business speed of the one we visited it would seem impossible to outdo. Clerks were writing, messengers receiving and labeling parcels, servants selecting and delivering reclaimed property, examiners pronouncing upon the value of deposits, and tellers and cashiers paying money over the counters in the most orderly, quiet and expeditious manner. We passed, under the guidance of a Chinese gentleman in authority, through a heavy iron door from the counting-room to the safes. Floor after floor we ascended, tracing up the centre of the building, from ground to top, a vast iron compartment, burglar and fire proof, in which all valuables are kept, while all around, in parcels, tied, ticketed and arranged, were goods of less value, thousands in number. Upon any one of these wanted, the clerks could at once lay their hands. At last we reached the top. It was thirteen stories from the basement. From the roof we commanded a fine view of Canton, the river, the palaces, foreign and native, the pagodas, mosques and museums, the mansions, warehouses and shops, which appeared not divided into streets, but standing close together without a break. Far away were the English consular chapel, with its tower and cross, and the lofty range of Oilfat hills, the White Cloud Mountains and the Kao-tchaou Plains—the river winding through groves and gardens, and the Nauyong breaking through the mountains to join it and form the Choo-Keaug, as it sweeps toward the Bocca Tigris. With the help of a good glass we spent some time in examining the panorama spread out to view. Nothing could be more beautiful than the cultivated country—a landscape-garden as far as the eye could reach; nothing more wonder-stirring than the hive below our feet, containing between two and three millions of human beings.

Upon leaving the pawn tower we passed through the streets to pay a visit to a Chinese gentleman. We met a wedding procession as we passed along, music and mimers preceding the bride shut up in her chair, and servants, displaying the marriage gifts she had received, following in the rear. As this swept away, there turned up a crowd looking at a stall where an astrologer was casting a horoscope for a respectable old gentleman whose wife God had just blessed with a baby. The horoscope was for the baby. Then there passed by, noticeable among the crowd, a country girl of twelve or thirteen, her graceful jacket reaching to the knees, her satin shoes richly embroidered, her hair gathered in a knot at the right side to indicate that she is yet unbetrothed, her head decorated with flowers, and from dainty foot to fan-shaded face, as she tripped along in the sunshine, her whole dress nicely arranged. There were noticed also the hum of a school-room, at the door of which the master stood chin-chinning passers-by to enter; street-jugglers, sitting cross-legged upon a spread cloth, empty bowls, conical hats and basins of water standing before them; children, noisy and mischievous, rollicking in every hole and corner; men flying kites, girls playing shuttle-dore with their feet, and whole families engaged in games of ball; until we arrived at the door of Pontigua's town residence. Unfortunately he was from home, but his son, after learning our "honorable names," received us most politely, conducted us through a handsome suite of rooms, pointed out the ancestral tablet, cap of rank, and family portraits, and led us to a picture-gallery filled with works of art. It was time to return, for we had an invitation to dinner which we did not wish to miss. This invitation had come for us preparatory to our expected arrival at Canton. In a huge red envelope, open at one end, was a scarcely less huge red slip of paper, upon which were traced mystic characters, translatable as follows: "Rice Ko Ta Tsin, on 25th day, 7 o'clock; drink wine, sip tea, eat rice. Chang Ching Wan." Exchanging sedan chairs for a boat, we started for Chang's residence, two miles up the river, about 6 o'clock. The evening sun lighted up the landscape, and the terraced slopes, quaint pavilions, Summer-houses, ponds covered with the lotus, and dwarf trees—perfect with trunks, branches, leaves, buds and blossoms, though scarcely a foot high—presented, as we were rowed up the river, a charming view. On arriving, we found causeways over which to pass by the garden walls, plants growing from large earthen pots, bridges, a pagoda, and Chinese legends decorating every place where they could be inscribed. We came in due time to the residence and were received most politely by our host. A number of small tables were speedily covered with viands, and at one of these, in a few minutes after our arrival, we had taken our places. Our hospitable entertainer would not take a seat, but throughout the feast continued to heap his attentions upon all in turn. The chairs upon which we sat were roomy and cushioned. No cloth covered the table. Knives, forks and spoons were placed before us. Arranged tastefully upon the table, in appropriate dishes, were grapes, pears and apples, pickled almond seeds and dried water-melon seeds, and a pyramid of the fruit called Siberian crab. Between these were dishes of ham, thinly sliced, and platters of hard-boiled eggs. Sweetened rice-water, in blue cups, and sham-shu in green glasses, took the place of wine. This course being removed, shark's fin and rusks followed. Then came a haricot blanc of kidneys, stewed sea-weed, pumpkin-slices in sauce, and minced lamb with honey, rice and chestnuts done together. To these there followed cooked *beche-de-mer*, hot puffs prepared with almonds, and cups of tea. Our host, who had hitherto directed the attendants from a recess, now walked around the table, saluting each guest. Addressing one of our party, whose gray hairs were more venerable than his years would justify, he asked "how many might his honorable years be," intimating that his own were sixty-seven. All this, however, was but a prelude to the feast. Solids followed. The table was again spread with mutton boiled, ducks roasted, geese stewed, and fowls broiled, all intermixed with vegetables. These again with sounds of fish stuffed with shrimps, these with sheep's intestines in a vermicelli gravy, and these with a small fish crisped and resting on rice. The tables were now cleared of eatables, and sham-shu cups were placed before us. Sham-shu is a spirit prepared from millet. One of our company proposed the health of our host. It was drunk in a bumper, and we adjourned to the dessert-room. Fruits were here laid out, cups of rice-water handed around, and cigars offered and lighted. The dinner had been curious to behold, but difficult to enjoy. Each of us in due form took leave of our host, and returning by boat to Shaumeen prepared for slipping cables next day for our homeward voyage.

Condemnation of Special Legislation.

The people of Wisconsin, at their late election, gave a majority of over 50,000 votes in favor of a constitutional amendment restricting special legislation. On this subject a leading paper of the State says: "While the general laws passed at a single session of our Legislature only make a volume of five or six hundred pages, the volume embracing those of a strictly local character often contains twelve or fifteen hundred pages, and what is more, many of these special acts which cost the people so much expense to enact are of no consequence whatever. Nearly all of this sort of legislation is of a kind that the Courts or Boards of Supervisors are thoroughly competent to accomplish much more cheaply and expeditiously than the Legislature can do it. The adoption of this amendment will shorten the sessions in the future, and relieve our statute-books of much superfluous matter."

Forgery of Congressman Duell's Frank.

Hon. R. Holland Duell, Congressman from the Twenty-third District of this State, having been accused of franking the advertising circulars of a Maryland newspaper, he has published a letter in which he says:

"I desire to say in reply that I have no acquaintance whatever with the editor or proprietor of the newspaper referred to, and was not aware until the last three days that my frank had been used for that purpose. Since then I have seen several of the circulars in question, purporting to be franked by me, and they appear to have been mailed in this city while I was at my home. The sending of this circular under cover of my frank was not only unknown to and unauthorized by me, but my name indorsed upon the envelopes containing the said circular is a forgery."

A Prince's Marriage.

The approaching marriage of Prince Ladislas Czartoryski with the Princess Marguerite d'Orleans is, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, an event which, in view of the increasing influence of the Monarchists in France, may turn out to be of some political importance. The Princess is the eldest daughter of the Duc de Nemours, the second son of Louis Philippe. She has two brothers—the Comte d'Eu, married to the Crown Princess of Brazil, and the Duc d'Alencon, married to a Bavarian Princess, the sister of the Empress of Austria. Prince Ladislas, son of Prince Adam Czartoryski, a statesman of European reputation, who played a leading part in most of the diplomatic negotiations relative to Poland which took place between the Congress of Vienna and the Crimean war, has worthily continued the labors of his father in his exile, at the Hotel Lambert, in Paris, and is a recognized representative of the Polish cause abroad.

The Order of United American Mechanics.

This Order, which was started in Pennsylvania over a quarter of a century ago, has rapidly progressed, and it has now numerous Councils in almost every State in the Union. The objects of the Order are to assist each other in obtaining employment; to encourage them in business; to establish a sick and funeral fund; to establish a fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased members, and to aid members who, through Providence, may have become incapacitated from following their usual avocation in obtaining situations suitable to their afflictions.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 24, 1871.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Our readers will find on our first page the draft of a new City charter, which comes to us with the indorsement of the Committee of Seventy. Its general scope and spirit is to break down the rigid centralism of the present régime, to enlarge the functions and to elevate the character of the Board of Aldermen, to introduce a stricter economy into the working expenses of the City Government, and to afford the people every facility for ascertaining how their affairs are being conducted. The official responsibility of all City and County officers is made more direct than heretofore, and the power of removal vested either in the Mayor or Board of Aldermen is designed to render it impossible for the members of any Department to retain their powers after being convicted of incompetency or fraud. Among the notable points of this proposed charter are: A provision making the Mayor removable "by the Governor for cause in the manner provided by law in the case of Sheriffs;" the abolition of the office of Chamberlain; the abolition of a special Department of Buildings; the association with the Controller—who is also to be County Treasurer—of four Commissioners of the Public Treasury; provisions against one man holding several offices under the City Government, or being a member of the Legislature and of the local Government at the same time.

It is proposed to print, in documentary form, the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen, the daily transactions of the Departments, and the monthly statements of the Department of Finance. One Commissioner of each Department, and the Controller of the Finance Department, are to be appointed by the Mayor, and the others are to be elected by the Board of Aldermen. A general power of removal is vested in the Mayor, and the power of removal of their own nominees is vested in the Board of Aldermen. The functions of the various Departments are substantially those provided for by the charter of 1870, except in the cases of the Departments of Works and Finance, whose powers are enlarged in virtue of the abolition of collateral branches of administration.

We have to acknowledge the following contributions in answer to our appeal on behalf of the Children's Aid Society: "J. W.," $5; "J. L." $5; "A Mechanic," $5; "T. W. B.," $2; "A. C.," $1. One of our correspondents writes us: "Your appeal for assistance, which was read in the hearing of a little eight-year-old boy, touched a chord in his heart. He prefers to give up part of his Christmas presents, that some poor child may have a pair of shoes and a good meal." The example of this generous little fellow is eminently worthy of imitation. Subscriptions sent to this office, or to Mr. C. L. BRACE, No. 19 East Fourth-street, will be duly applied to the purposes of this most deserving charity.

The depositors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank have been repeatedly promised a dividend of fifty cents on the dollar, before Christmas. Christmas is here and we find no intimation of the receiver being ready to pay his promised dividend. The affairs of the bank are evidently in a very muddled condition—for after a month's labor, the public and the depositors are still without any detailed report of what the assets of the concern are likely to yield. Messrs. "HANK" SMITH and WALTER ROCHE fail to exhibit any degree of readiness to make good the claims of the poor people whom they deceived; and so, not a few homes will be made cold and cheerless on this happy Christmas Eve. It is no violation of the season's law of peace and good-will to express a regret that the plunderers of the widow, the orphan and the laboring poor should be allowed to spend their Christmas out of jail.

Christmas Eve.

We have surrounded the incoming of Christmas with many pleasant fictions which give a fanciful setting to that greatest of truths which hallows the day. The hushed expectancy of childhood's slumber filled with visions of *Santa Claus, St. Nicholas, Knecht Rupert* or whatever else be the title of the beneficent goblin born in a sunny inspiration of mediæval fancy, is but one of the many links which connect the joys and amenities of home with the initial fact of the religion which gives home its true meaning and power. There are people who make a point of rebelling against everything conventional, and there are people who have too compelling cause for grief or anger to be either merry or forgiving as befits the advent of Christmas Day. But for the majority of people, in every station, it is good and wholesome to yield to the glad influence of the hour, and to think how very petty after all are the bickering and enmities of the street, the store, the workshop, or the household beside the great Message that smote the hollow of the Syrian heaven, some eighteen hundred and seventy odd years ago. "The world is too much with us," as the poet sings, either for our spiritual or intellectual good, and a little thinking over the first of Christmas carols would not be inappropriate amid the Sabbath silence of one other Christmas Eve.

People who are straining their necks to catch the first glimpse of some new Uvatar of truth, or who are making a great noise over some monstrous birth of the doubt and despair of these days, would do well to reflect how far we are even yet from the great ideal of Bethlehem. A faith cannot well be antiquated whose first declaration remains the most vital of all specifics for the regeneration of the world. This is the final aim of all social and political philosophy—to make on earth that perfect accord and harmony amid which every man shall have his rights and no man shall forget his duties. If there be any shorter method to reach this than through the self-abnegation, the patient perseverance and the universal love of the Evangel, whose proclamation we are about to celebrate, the world has yet to hear of it. When we have risen to all the greatness, and succeeded in living up to the spirit of that Divine faith, it will be time enough to importune heaven and earth to yield us a new one.

Financial Prospects of the City Government.

The Reform Party in the coming Legislature ought not to be put in a false position through the short-comings of a Government which they did not construct. Mr. GREEN will be obliged to present a statement of the financial condition of the City which will shock the Legislature and the whole community. For this he and the Reform Party are in no wise responsible. They found the City Treasury bankrupt, heavily in debt, and fast losing credit; and they have been obliged to carry on all the affairs of this great City under these conditions, and with no authority of law to improve them. It is very clear now that Mr. CONNOLLY and his associates would have soon come to an end in this cunning game of covering up jobs and waste, under the issue of new bonds, and that the great gulf of bankruptcy has been near them for a long time. The City credit was fast falling, and though Mr. BELMONT had taken a considerable number of the bonds (under very favorable terms to himself) to dispose of in Europe, it is doubtful if he would have found a ready sale for them had the Tammany Ring continued in power. It will be observed that the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, who took the bonds of Mr. BELMONT, have not yet placed them on the market. They have waited until BELMONT's New-York friends were kicked out of office.

Mr. GREEN and the Reform Party have inherited all this confusion and bankruptcy. They have been obliged to conduct a Government, debauched in every Department, without money and without credit. By the middle of January next the debts of this City, such as figure on the books and are represented by bonds or other obligations, will amount to very nearly the sum of *one hundred millions* of dollars, or say one-eighth of all the taxable real property of the City. But this, unfortunately, is not all. One of the inheritances of the Tammany clique is an untold amount of outstanding claims and debts. Last Spring one of the spectacular performances of the Ring, it will be remembered, was the sudden reduction by the Board of Apportionment of the estimates of every Department about fifty per cent. for the coming year. The virtuous TWEED gave up some half million or so in the Public Works; the honest and patriotic HALL was cut down in the expenses of his Mayor's office some fifty per cent.; the Board of Charities were reduced some four hundred thousand; the Board of Education an equal amount, and the Board of Parks, under the high-minded SWEENY, were put on half rations. All this, of course, was for effect. The dishonest Boards made up the deficit by living on new bonds, and leaving their cash expenses apparently very small.

Thus the parks, on these reduced estimates, have managed to expend during the past year over six millions of dollars! But the more honest Boards, such as those of Charities and Education, were left to flounder on as they could, in debt. The Board of Apportionment understood, of course, that these Boards could not contract their expenditures, and had no authority to issue bonds for current bills; yet they were left to their own devices.

The result is now that the Reform Party receive the Department of Education with some six hundred thousand dollars debt, and supporting itself on credit; the Department of Charities, with at least five hundred thousand dollars debt, and running on credit; in fact, almost every Department with outstanding and legitimate claims against it. For all this, for the appropriations for various charities, guarantied by law, and even for the salaries of the Controllor's office, there has been no money. But over and beyond these claims, there are numbers of honest and just claims of mechanics, who have done work for the City, and not being willing to promote cheating by assigning them to Mr. WOODWARD or Mr. WATSON, they have not been paid. Besides these, again, there are hosts of false and extravagant bills against the City, which we hope and trust will be contested before they are settled—among which may be classed Mr. KEYSER's "little bill" of three hundred thousand dollars for plumbing, and the modest account of the New-York Printing Company for five hundred thousand dollars.

The first step of the Controller, after the Legislature meets, must be, of course, to obtain authority to fund this outstanding indebtedness, amounting, it is believed, to $10,000,000. Then he must, with these bonds, settle all just claims, put all Departments again on a cash basis, and try to keep everything down to the most economical and careful condition. Under a Reform administration, there will be no difficulty in at once disposing of these bonds—especially if they are long ones—among our own banks. There is no better investment. Beyond this, the rate of taxation will, of course, have to be raised to pay interest on all this indebtedness, ($110,000,000,) and to create each year a sinking fund with which ultimately to pay off a large portion of it. The short bonds—or "promises to pay," by the City—must be continued, as the taxes only come in in the latter part of the year; but they can be carefully and exactly apportioned to each month, and need create no difficulty. The rate of taxation next year must apparently be some three and one-half per cent.

Under an honest Government, this need not in the least alarm us. We shall pay our interest, "run" the City Departments, establish a sinking fund with it, and in a few years come out clear. All depends on the character of the future City administration.

The Worst Peril of the Near Future.

In a recent pastoral letter, the Bishop of London presented a dark picture of the great city over which he presides. His anticipations are all foreboding, unless the lay people of his charge will engage in personal efforts for the civilization and evangelization of the degraded and poor. The regular staff of the clergy are pronounced both insufficient in number, and to a great degree unadapted by culture for the work. With this confession about those whose special vocation all the world supposes to be "to preach the Gospel to the poor," we have now nothing to do. But the call of so distinguished a leader upon the lay people of the churches, is most significant of a crisis in the affairs of the English Church and nation. "The worst peril of the near future," says the Bishop, "is the alienation of classes. The great gulf widens, and disruption appears imminent. In rural districts, indeed, old associations, more frequent personal intercourse, some community of interest, still link the grades of society together; but in large towns, and especially in the metropolis, the separation is ever going on between labor and capital, employers and employed, rich and poor. Distance causes misapprehension and exaggerates differences. The brotherhood of humanity is lost in the narrower and more energetic brotherhood of classes." The rumbling of the Commune is the undertone of London life. The same words might be written for New-York.

Foremost among all agencies to mitigate if not to cure this evil, stands the personal contact of the persons of different classes in kindly and helpful offices. The broken chain, in the illustration of the writer before quoted, must be relinked, to enable the spark of charity, the current of brotherly love, to circulate more freely between the extremities of the social system, and to rekindle a feeling that its many members are of one body. A good deal of such effort is successfully made among us. From homes of refinement and wealth go week by week thousands of volunteer laborers to our Sunday-schools, mission chapels, prisons, public institutions and many other spheres of benevolent work. There is room for a vast increase in the number of such workers. But they need not only the impulse of doing good. They should have training in its methods. An institution which presents opportunities of instruction to such workers will not only greatly improve their efficiency but augment their numbers. It is in the interest of social progress, and as a contribution to the adjustment of the much vexed controversy of labor and classes, that we make special mention of the Night College for Christian Workers, which a large number of prominent clergymen and laymen of this City have inaugurated. Among its Trustees we find such names as those of JAMES M. BROWN, JULIUS WADSWORTH, JOHN H. EMIL, H. DYER, D. D., and STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. The stability and success of the project is insured by the personal cooperation of such a committee. The College building is in Forty-third-street, between Madison-avenue and the Grand Central Depot, accessible to residents in suburban cities and towns as well as to our own citizens. Lectures are to be delivered on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening by persons skilled in the departments of labor about which they speak. The lecturers for the session, which opens with 1872, include Rev. Drs. TYNG, ORMISTON, CROSBY, FOSS, BUDINGTON, MUHLENBERG, DURYEA, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, the Superintendent of City Missions; Rev. Dr. J. H. VINCENT, R. R. MCBURNEY, W. H. THOMSON, M. D., of the Young Men's Christian Association, and many others equally adapted to the work. This is the first effort made in this City to give technical training in benevolent work to those whose hearts are warm, but whose hands are sometimes unskillful. Now let those who are practically engaged in the many cognate lines of benevolent and Christian endeavors avail themselves of its privileges. We need an increase in the Police force to suppress crime, but we need far more than this a largely-recruited army of personal workers from thousands of Christian homes, to make crime an impossibility by their teaching and sympathy.

"Fashionable Society."

The foreign observer who should chance to see some of our smaller journals which make the reporting of social "chit-chat" a part of their regular supply of attractive information, would get a strange idea of the development of civilization on this Western Continent. He would conclude that the average New-York man was devoted mainly to presumptuous extravagance, and the average New-York woman to vulgar display. He would infer that such things as a quiet home and absence of ostentation or desire for public excitement were unknown among us. Yet the fact remains that the vast majority of well-bred people in New-York shun newspaper publicity of their social doings with the same repugnance as well-bred people in private positions the world over. There is unquestionably a class—and not a very small one, we are obliged to confess—in New-York, which courts, rather than opposes, the entrance of the newspaper reporter into its drawing-rooms, and imagines itself at the summit of social attainment when it is only conspicuous for its vulgarity. The "young lady of Madison-avenue" who boasts of going to "six balls in a week," and sends a description of all her ball-gowns to her favorite newspaper; and the young man of Fifth-avenue who keeps the same faithful "organ of opinion" advised of his changes of preference in regard to cravats and "crush hats," are both very unsatisfactory representatives of New-York society, which really includes large numbers of quiet, unobtrusive people, who have no desire to keep the public informed of their movements, or to claim newspaper indorsement of their pretensions to be leaders of fashion. And it is tolerably certain that most of the "representatives of high life in New-York," the record of whose weddings, receptions, street and evening costumes, dinners, and smart sayings and equipages, occupies so prominent a place in a certain sort of journalism, are, after all, outside the circle of well-bred people who read with simple curiosity or actual amazement the newspaper stories of their remarkable performances and exalted position.

Because Mr. AUGUST BELMONT's name appears so frequently and so prominently in the newspaper reports of "fashionable" society, it is not safe to conclude that he is a fair representative of the good breeding of New-York. In the days of the Ring, the ignorant foreign reader of American journals might have fancied that the Americus Club was the most select as well as powerful of the clubs of New-York, and that the great TWEED diamond shoe-button wedding was our highest triumph in that direction. Yet hardly a man who valued his character was a member of the one or assisted at the other. The good sense, no less than the good breeding of New-York—which, after all, is not very different from that of the cultivated cities of other countries—revolts at attempts to gain notoriety for its own sake, and prefers the obscurity of its quiet homes to publicity gained at the expense of taste and in reward for presumption.

The kind of "society" bulletin of which we have spoken as forming a leading feature of many newspapers, is objectionable on other grounds than those of taste merely. It is morally offensive, for it encourages the too general desire for display, and infects the minds of many young people, who regard it as an actual transcript of the life of the fashionable world into which they desire to enter. It paves the way for the coming of a "society" which will be actually what their "gossip" now represents as existing—a society of clothes and presumption, ostentation and extravagance, slang and vulgarity.

The Course of True Love.

The advantages of progressive science are coupled, as a rule, with some drawbacks. Modern improvements are too often assailants of health through defective sewage or inadequate ventilation, and almost all savers of trouble are likewise, in some form or another, inflicters of pain. The sacred moralist declares there is nothing new under the sun; yet if we look with care we shall generally detect the operation of novelty by a train of mischiefs, great or small, never heard of before. The vibration of steam travel is said to develop fresh types of brain and nerve disease, the "postal card" acts as an incentive to libel, and even the photograph—which assuredly *is* something new under the sun—balances its advantages by certain special evils. If, for example, there had been no such thing as a *carte de visite*, the young gentleman who advertised for a governess in England the other day, requesting each applicant to send her picture, and who was promptly favored with three hundred replies, would not have come to grief as, in fact, he did. It appeared that the young gentleman did not really want a governess at all, but that he was writing a novel and wished, as he said, to construct the character of a typical governess as one of the persons of his story; and hence he advertised for the purpose. He was, however, prosecuted, in open Court, for his pains, and will probably hate the sight of a photograph as long as he lives.

Intelligence comes to us of another young man out West who will be likely to cherish a similar distaste. A "young lady" put an advertisement in a local paper asking, not for a governess, but for correspondence with individuals of the opposite sex. The young man answered this and a number of epistolary exchanges took place between the two. After awhile, his imagination becoming rosy with visions of future bliss, he modestly asked for his correspondent's photograph. This, by due course of post, was graciously vouchsafed. The picture was lovely as a poet's dream. It was Venus and Hebe rolled into one. The more our romantic *Corydon* gazed, the more passionately he became enamored. He sent off a letter in which he poured forth the innermost feelings of his heart. He could not live, he swore, without the celestial original of the exquisite portrait. The original vouchsafed an encouraging reply. Another note was sent, and the happy pair were forthwith engaged. The photograph had served as an effectual proxy, and the amorous but hasty lover was almost as completely done for as if the knot had already been tied. It now became necessary, however, that an interview should be had. All was arranged to that effect, and the affianced couple met for the first time in the drawing-room of a Western hotel. The result of that meeting was electrical. No first glance at the blushing *Marchioness de Rotondo* could have wrought a more astounding impression upon her expectant lord. Our bridegroom was almost as nearly petrified as if he had seen *Medusa* herself. In brief, the lady not only fell short of the promise of the picture, but was simply hideous; or, in the language of a local reporter, was "most insufferably ugly."

The situation was trying and unprecedented, yet various methods of escape suggested themselves to the victim's ingenious mind. Pending their trial he excused himself and went straight off to the photographer. The man of pictures met his visitor with an urbane but meaning smile. Undoubtedly the photograph was genuine; Miss —— had sat for it at such a time. The record was entered, as usual, upon the books. But—and here the operator looked down with a flush of modest complacency—the picture certainly had been *retouched*. Hence the idealized production that had deluded the confiding lover, and perhaps half a hundred other swains in various parts of the country. The injured man, to leave no stone unturned, went from the photographer to a lawyer. Had he not, he asked, cause of action against the too flattering artist? But the lawyer failed to see that the doctrine of commercial guarantees could be made to cover the case, and declined to proceed. On this the wretched youth put his picture in his pocket and immediately fled. Of the fate of his *inamorata* report is silent.

Debts of Honor.

What is a debt of honor? There are men who never pay their tradesmen, and who would yet pawn their wife's jewels to pay a lost bet. And there are other men of honor who will pay one class of bets and not another. This one, for example, will settle his turf wagers with the most punctilious exactness, but repudiate his losses at faro. Another will hold his card-bets sacred, but deem himself absolved from responsibility in every other venture. This whole question of honor is getting to be involved in the deepest mystery. Among the class of gentlemen who make it their sole guide in life it is certainly a most elastic quality. Sir Francis Clavering, in one of THACKERAY's novels, pledges his sacred honor not to do a certain thing, and at once goes off and does it. Mr. KILGOUR, of Cincinnati, seems to have a similar respect for his honor.

We do not approve of gambling, least of all in its meanest and most insidious form, gambling on credit. Yet when a man does gamble on credit, and loses and pledges his honor to pay, it is difficult to see how he can still lay claim to that priceless jewel without redeeming it. Perhaps Mr. KILGOUR thinks he was cheated. The presumption is plausible. But then he played with Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, who has been a member of Congress, and is of course incapable of unfair dealing. Or possibly Mr. KILGOUR may have decided, on reflection, that his honor is not worth ten thousand dollars, the sum for which he pawned it. Yet even Mr. WINANS valued his honor higher than that. At any rate, the suit which one of these honorable gentlemen has been constrained to bring against the other at Cincinnati, offers an interesting and instructive spectacle to admirers of a sort of gentlemanliness, once popular enough, now happily passing away. It will be a happy day for American society when the term "debt of honor" is blotted out of every honest man's vocabulary.

And meantime we should like to ask Superintendent KELSO how it happens that Mr. KILGOUR was able to lose ten thousand dollars at Mr. MORRISSEY's gambling-house on Twenty-fifth-street, on the 20th of February of the current year? Was it not about that time that the great raid against the gamblers began? And how happens it that this unhappy Cincinnati fly did not find the big spider's parlor closed to him?

Senator Sprague's Encounter with a Buffalo.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, Dec. 20.

Senator SPRAGUE visited Kansas a few weeks ago, and, like all other Eastern visitors, wanted to see the buffalo on his native heath. Accordingly, BENJ. AKERS, Esq., of this city, got up a party, and with the Senator, went out to the buffalo country. A few miles from Fort Wallace they found the bisons in thousands, and the hunters "went in." Mr. AKERS singled out an old patriarch of the herd, chased him a few miles, and after a few successful shots, brought him down. After his own game was secure, he commenced looking around for the rest of the party. The Senator had also singled out an old bull, had driven him apart from the rest of the herd, and was in a little ravine about two miles distant, from AKERS, but in plain view. The buffalo had been wounded, and showed fight. The Senator would pursue him for a short distance, but would then be compelled to turn his horse's head in the other direction, and get out of the way of the maddened animal; once, in wheeling suddenly, his horse fell, and the bull was right upon him in an instant. AKERS says this was one of the closest calls he ever saw—so close, indeed, as to leave no doubt in his mind that there would very soon be a necessity for a special Senatorial election in Rhode Island, "to fill vacancy;" but just in the nick of time the valiant Senator regained his seat in the saddle and was off like the wind, his horse being stimulated by a sharp "punch" from the bull's horn. It seems that Mr. SPRAGUE had pursued the animal closely, fired several shots upon him, wounding him severely, but not fatally, and that his ammunition had then given out; Mr. AKERS, comprehending the situation, came to his assistance and reinforced him with a few rounds, when the bull was promptly brought down. The Senator brought in with him the head of the animal, and is having it "cured" to take home, as a trophy of his skill and prowess as a buffalo-hunter.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical and Musical.

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES.

The revival of the "Black Crook" at Niblo's has been the novelty of the week. We have already duly commented on the glories of this revival, and have now only to add that they are adequately relished by the public. The houses during the past six nights have been crowded. Miss KATE SANTLEY, who appeared on Monday as *Stalacta*, improves upon her audience with better acquaintance. We are told the lady has been laboring during the whole week under severe indisposition, and that she consented with reluctance to act, in order to avoid disappointment. The favorable impression made by her at first, has, nevertheless, been more than confirmed....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH played *Hamlet* six times this week, at his theatre, and wound up on Saturday night by the exploit of representing the *Stranger* and *Petruchio*. To-morrow, Christmas night, we are to have the promised "Julius Cæsar." We doubt not the tragedy will be nobly brought out, and the anxiety to see it is quite general. Mr. BOOTH is to act *Brutus*; Mr. BARRETT, *Cassius*; Mr. STARK, *Casca*; Mr. BANGS, *Marc Antony*; Mr. WALLER, *Julius Cæsar*, and Miss BELLA PATEMAN, *Portia*....The Grand Opera-house will be tenanted this week (to-morrow afternoon excepted) by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE...."Satan in Paris" and "Nick of the Woods" were the attractions at Wood's yesterday. We have as yet no information concerning future representations....The Union-square Theatre offers its usual varied entertainment....At the Olympic, "Humpty Dumpty" is still performed with most satisfactory results.

MR. BANDMANN AND THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

We make room with pleasure for the following correspondence, referring, as it does, to a comprehensive charity:

Daniel E. Bandmann, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The high and distinguished reputation which you have gained in the community, not only for your recognized professional eminence, but also for the very generous and liberal manner in which you have heretofore devoted your excellency of art for the amelioration of the distressed and helpless, emboldens the undersigned most respectfully to ask your kind and distinguished co-operation in the project of an entertainment in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital, an institution founded on the purest principles of humanity and benevolence, applying its balm to all the needy, irrespective of faith or nationality.

Should you be pleased (as we sincerely hope) to give the project your favorable consideration, a committee will have the honor of waiting on you at such time and place as you may designate, for the purpose of conferring with you as to your further pleasure in the matter. Very respectfully yours,

D. S. Greenebaum, Hallgarten & Co., A. S. Rosenbaum & Co., Jacob Levy & Borg, Adolph Bernheimer, Hahlo & Stieglitz, Griessman Bros. & Hoffman, M. Thalmessinger & Co., E. Boas, C. B. Richard, and a number of others.

PRESCOTT HOUSE, Dec. 20, 1871.

To Messrs. Greenebaum, Hallgarten, Griessman, Thalmessinger, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication, and thank you sincerely for the sentiments expressed in it. I will gladly co-operate in this charitable enterprise, and tender you a benefit to take place during my forthcoming engagement at the Stadt Theatre. I propose to set aside Friday evening, Dec. 29, for that purpose, on which occasion I will play *Uriel Acosta*, in German. I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

D. E. BANDMANN.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

The final performances of the season of Italian opera are now occurring. Tuesday, "Faust" was sung at the Academy; Wednesday, an operatic concert took place at Steinway Hall; and yesterday, a recital of "Mignon" was given. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, the last representations of the series can be attended. "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata" and "Martha" will be the operas....The production, at Lina Edwin's, of "Barbe Bleue," with Mlle. AIMEE as *Boulotte*, was dealt with on Thursday. It was marked by every evidence of success. So the bill is to be unchanged, for this week at least....The single performance in which Herr WACHTEL is for some time to take part will be given at the Grand Opera-house to-morrow afternoon. "The Postillion of Lonjumeau" will be sung....At the Grand Opera-house, this evening, the regular and attractive Sunday concert can be enjoyed.

"THE MESSIAH" AT STEINWAY HALL.

On Christmas night Miss KELLOGG, Miss STERLING, Mr. ROMEYN, Mr. REMMERTZ and a full chorus and orchestra will be heard in "The Messiah," at Steinway Hall. Mr. A. REIFF, Jr., is the conductor, and Mr. S. P. WARREN the organist. Miss KELLOGG has not sung here for some time, and what with her personal attraction and efficient support, and the charm of HANDEL's noble work itself—a charm doubly felt on the present sacred festival—Steinway Hall should be filled on Christmas night by an earnest and appreciative audience.

Miscellaneous.

CITY CIRCUSES.

Frequenters of local places of amusement need no reminder that the New-York Circus is open nightly, and that its management offers as varied and as chaste an entertainment as can be desired by the most hypercritical judge of performances of the equestrian order. But they must be told today that matinées as well as evening representations occur throughout the week....Due notice was taken in these columns of the opening performance of Nixon's Southern Circus, situated in Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel. The excellent programme which the numerous company interpret is to be offered twice a day until further notice.

Home Gossip.

Mrs. DALLAS-GLYN reads on Dec. 29 in Newburyport, Mass., and in Albany on Jan. 4....The scenery in the Hartford Opera-house caught fire, Monday evening, during a play, but the fire was quickly extinguished. The audience kept their seats, and the play was finished....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU had at last accounts terminated a brilliant engagement in Kansas City. Monday and Tuesday the Lingard Troupe appeared there....Last week Mr. FORREST acted in Nashville....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati. The Thompson troupe was at Wood's Theatre....Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her troupe appear, to-morrow night, in Buffalo....The Wyndham Comedy Troupe was, last week, at the Pittsburg Opera-house....Miss JANAUSCHEK was, last week, in Buffalo....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU acts, this week, in Galveston....Mr. SOTHERN acted, last week, at the Boston Theatre....Mr. FORREST's performance in Houston, Texas, caused an attaché of the *Telegraph* newspaper to contribute a *critique* to the columns of that journal. The subject is a representation of *Virginius*. Excerpts follow: "In the course of the first act, Mr. FORREST gave some manifestations of that tragic power which originally constituted his passport to the distinguished circles of histrionic art, and yet his sentences, deep-toned as the thunder, and like the measured tramp of battalions, did not seem to attain their highest capacity till later in the play. * * * If, in the duplicity of *Richelieu*, Mr. FORREST was darkly sublime, he was in his insanity positively fearful. Scene third, in the dungeons, when he cries

'My child! my daughter!
My daughter! my Virginia! Give her me!'

he was for a moment the expression of one wild maelstrom of passionate grief and rayless despair. Here again Mr. NICHOLS did not come up to the proper expression of fear and sudden apprehension, when *Virginius* exclaims:

'Caged with a madman! Who!'

Mr. RUTLEDGE, as *Numitorious*, was not so bad; and when Mr. FORREST, looking on *Appius*, in the solemnity of the dungeon, cries

'No other look but that! Look on! Look on!
It turns my very flesh to steel!'

he was splendid. That is all. The last scene, when *Virginius*, on one knee, bends over the dead Decemvirs in another dungeon, the acting was truly impressive. Mr. NICHOLS, if he failed in the living, acted the dead *Appius* to perfection."....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN was last week at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE were at the Arch-street Theatre....Mr. WALLACK and Mrs. RICHINGS were acting last week at the National Theatre in Washington....Miss LOTTA was last week at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore....Herr WACHTEL and Mme. LICHTMAY will sing in German opera in Philadelphia on Friday next, and for a week or so thereafter....The Philadelphia papers print lengthened obituary notices of Mr. LEMUEL G. WHITE, a Professor of Elocution, who gave lessons, years ago, to many great actors....The Wheeler Opera-house is the new place of amusement in Toledo. The stage is 45 feet in depth and 77 in width. The auditorium contains about 1,400 seats....Bay City, in Michigan, has a new opera-house....Mr. J. K. EMMET now acts in "Carl, the Musician," audiences having refused to regard a performer on the guitar as a "fiddler."....The Formes-Habelmann German Opera Troupe was last week in Savannah....Monday, Mrs. MOULTON and Mr. WEHLI were in Atlanta....Mrs. BOWERS was last week in Mobile.

Foreign Gossip.

"LA PRINCESSE GEORGES."

"Last Saturday," says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Dec. 6, "all Paris assembled to witness M. DUMAS' new piece, 'La Princesse Georges,' the first two acts of which were loudly applauded; but in the third the dramatist got aground, and nearly suffered shipwreck. The critics mustered in force. In front of me was a dark gentleman, who represented the *Petit Journal* at the Satory execution a few mornings back, and who related his impressions respecting that tragedy between the acts. To his left was the portly LOUIS ULBACH, no way reduced in size nor seemingly troubled in spirit by the sentence of the Court-martial condemning him to three years' imprisonment and 6,000 francs fine. In front of the editor of *La Cloche* was EDMOND ABOUT, growing very gray, and still neither an Ambassador, a Prefect, nor a member of the Academy. But to return to the piece, which is neither tragedy, comedy, nor good drama. The *Marquise de Perigny* has a lovely daughter, exceedingly wealthy, who falls in love with and marries the *Prince Georges de Birac*, a young gentleman without a spark of honor, who proceeds to disperse his wife's fortune and break her heart. Before *Séverine* has been a year married she learns by an anonymous letter that her husband is going to Rouen with her intimate friend, the lovely *Countess de Terremonde*; she sends *Rosalie*, her *femme de chambre*, in a train with the guilty couple, and *Rosalie* tracks the *Prince Georges* and *Sylvanie* to the Hôtel d'Angleterre. On his return the next day the *Princess* taxes her husband with his infidelity, but he declares that he had a love affair with the *Countess* before marriage, and had simply accorded her a rendezvous in order to get back his letters and terminate the intimacy. The *Princess Georges*, who is madly in love with her husband, throws herself into his arms, pardons him, and consents to receive the *Countess* as if nothing had happened. Be it remarked that the *De Biracs* and the *Terremondes* live next door to each other, and that the houses communicate by the garden gate. This is the end of the first act, which made a great impression on the audience, and which was admirably performed, especially by Mme. DESCLEE. The second act passes in the drawing-room of the Hotel de Birac. Some ladies are assembled; after dinner; they are magnificently dressed, and talk loosely. From their lips we learn the thoroughly vicious character of that heartless siren the *Countess de Terremonde*. This beautiful monster comes in with her husband, a brutal kind of fellow who has ruined himself for his wife, and takes *Séverine's* hand affectionately. She then consents to elope with the *Prince* on the morrow, and later in the evening makes an appointment for that very night with a little fop called *M. de Fondette*, who has long been sighing at her feet. The *Prince* on his side, as a preparation for his flight, has drawn 2,000,000 francs of his wife's dowry out of the funds, and as the *Count de Terremonde* requires 300,000 francs to save his estates, the *Prince* generously advances him that sum. M. DUMAS has sketched *Sylvanie de Terremonde's* diabolical character in a masterly way. 'When I was young,' she said to *M. Galançon*, a lawyer, 'my master in gymnastics told me always to regard the goal, and not to consider the means, and I have never forgotten the lesson. My object is to be happy, no matter at what cost.' 'To whom?' asks *M. Galançon*. 'To others,' answers the *Countess*, and sweeps away. At this point the *Prince* is betrayed by his valet, who hands to the *Princess Georges* a note which he has written to the *Countess*. The injured wife can no longer restrain her feelings. The *Prince* and the *Count* have left the room to arrange about the 300,000 francs. The *Princess* approaches her rival, shows her the letter from the *Prince*, and tells her to leave the house. *Mme. de Terremonde* takes the arm of *M. de Fondette* and disappears majestically. Left alone, the *Princess* proceeds to give way to the agony of her grief, when the terrible *Count de Terremonde* returns in search of his wife. 'I have driven her from the house,' hisses the unfortunate *Séverine*, 'because she came here to meet her lover.' The *Count*, wild with rage, demands the name of the villain. 'Cherchez-le,' cries the *Princess* as she rushes from the room, and this exciting scene finished the second act, which was loudly applauded. In the third act the *Princess* consults her lawyer as to the means of preventing her husband's elopement with half her fortune. *M. Galançon* knows of no remedy. The valet *Victor* then brings tidings that *Count de Terremonde*, instead of setting out for his château as he had intended, had taken up a position under his wife's windows armed with a pair of pistols. The *Princess* sends for her husband; she holds his fate in her hands. She determines to force him to avow all, and according to his conduct she will either send him to *Mme. de Terremonde* or retain him. The *Prince* begins by denying his perfidy; when that proves useless he declares his intention to leave France with the *Countess*. No supplications can move him; and when his wife tells him that *Sylvanie* has other lovers, has a rendezvous for that night, he is jealous, and tries to rush from the room. The *Princess*, however, throws her arms round him, and in a few hurried words tells him that the *Count* is in the garden with his pistols. 'The wretch will shoot!' cries the infatuated young man as he makes another effort to escape. Just then a shot is heard. The *Count* enters, a pistol in his hand. He has killed *M. de Fondette*. At a music hall a parody on 'Une Visite de Noce' is now being played; and when it is all over a gentleman rises in the stalls and says, 'Et la morale?' We may repeat this question as regards 'La Princesse Georges.' It may have been right for *M. de Fondette* to pay the penalty of his trespass, but why does the *Prince* escape? View the last act in any light you will it breaks down. It points no moral, and neither finishes nor adorns a tale. The conversational part of the piece is very witty, but often very immoral. 'La Princesse Georges,' in spite of its failings, may be regarded as a moderate success; but, had the third act equaled the other two, it would certainly been one of the most powerful productions of its author."

MUSIC IN AUSTRIA.

Writing from Vienna on Dec. 20, the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "The result of the performance inaugurated by Mlle. MINNIE HAUCK at the Carls Theatre, for the Chicago sufferers, was a great and deserved success, as I have already told you; but the proof of the pudding is in the eating; we have now eaten our pudding, and find it most satisfactory. The performance realised more than 4,000 florins, which is a large sum, considering that the theatre is not bigger than the Adelphi. There were greater expenses, however, than artists in London would have allowed to accumulate on an occasion of charity; but that virtue is a new public performer here. Mlle. HAUCK reaped the reward of her good work, though—after the 'Fair Galatea' was over, the proprietor of the Carls Theatre offered her a *carte blanche* engagement; but, of course, the K. K. Hof-Opernhaus, where she has an engagement for another year, is the great *point de mire* of all singers. She sang admirably the other night in 'Fra Diavolo,' which was served up *à la Viennoise*—you can scarcely say more—and which attracted a brilliant audience. It was evidently quite the first night of the season, the Emperor, Prince TECK, and a crowd of officers being present in full uniform; and it is wonderful how that lights up a house. Never are Emperors more to be pitied than when they are 'enjoying themselves' at the opera—at least in Germany and Austria. To see the Emperor-King of Austro-Hungary, or the Emperor WILLIAM of Germany, sitting for three hours quite alone in a vast box, is a matter for deep and abiding thought. No one could listen or look for three consecutive hours—no, not even if St. Cecilia were going to play a new Mass of PERGOLESI, or 'Terpsichore' to dance the *pas de l'ombre* by kind permission of M. D'APOLLON, director of the 'Helicon.' No! it would be impossible. Then, what do these poor solitary Sovereigns do? Do all their errors come back to them just as every misspent moment appears to those who wake at 4 A. M.? I should think so, for nothing is so mnemonic as music. When I am at the opera—the only theatrical door I ever hope to darken again—I am not there: I am back in old times, listening, as a boy, to GRISI's 'Com' è Bello,' or seeing CERITO in the 'Lac des Fées.' If this is the case, the theatre can be no house of joy to Imperial visitors. WILLIAM I., I have observed, always goes to sleep at the dull parts; but FRANCIS JOSEPH is at 'attention' from the overture to the death of the brigand, or the apotheosis of the young lady in diamonds—who will become terrestrial again in ten minutes, and go off in his brougham to sup with the Graf von Teufelstein at Sacher's. By the way, at the theatres here the first row of stalls is always filled by the men in possession; as every fresh sylph flutters over the stage, up goes one opera-glass—sometimes, unknown to one another, two or three; and, as the diamonds glitter and the rubies flash, as the beautiful bounder comes down grinning to the foot-lights, the holders or shareholders each cry, '*Me, me, adsum qui feci*,' and goes proud and contented to his *coupé*."

BEREFT OF LIGHT.

Terrific Explosion at the Metropolitan Gas Works.

A Large Portion of the City Left in Total Darkness.

The Purifying Gas-House Entirely Demolished—Negligence the Supposed Cause—Serious Injury to Trade and Inconvenience to Thousands of Families.

A disaster occurred last evening in this City unprecedented in itself and in its effects. For a time supposed to involve a serious loss of life and a great destruction of property, it was soon found to be a brilliant but temporary illumination of the upper and western part of the City at the expense of the Metropolitan Gas Company, to be followed by total darkness in all that part of the City lying between Thirty-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets. An explosion which demolished the purifying-house of the Company in the block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, Forty-first and Forty-second streets, which is fully described in the appended account, was the cause both of the illumination and the subsequent darkness. As the full extent of the catastrophe became known, it was found to be more vexatious than serious in its effects.

At 5:50 last evening the purifying-house at the Metropolitan Gas Company's works exploded, and though unattended with any serious results, caused a panic in the neighborhood and great inconvenience to the people in that part of the City. The building in which the accident occurred was blown into a complete wreck. Those who saw and heard the explosion say that the noise was like that supposed to be made by an earthquake. Houses were shaken in the neighborhood, and their inhabitants for a few minutes were lost in amazement. Immediately after the explosion the gas throughout the Company's district went out, and all was darkness. People living near the gas-works became stricken with fear, and thought that some direful calamity was about to take place. In a short time, however, the exact state of affairs was ascertained, and everybody began to make the best of their darkened position by bringing into requisition lamps, long disused, and candles bought at the neighboring groceries. As far as could be learned, no one was injured except PATRICK MCGRATH, a fireman, who was at work in the purifying-house at the time. His injuries were not of a very severe character, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The fire was extinguished about two hours after the explosion. A frightful calamity was averted by the presence of mind of one of the employes of the Company, who, shutting the gates leading to the mains, thus cut off the gas from the houses. But for this precaution there might have been gas explosions all over the district. The gas-holders of the Company contained at the time of the explosion 12,000 cubic feet of gas, as was stated by one of the employes. Had fire communicated with the gas in these holders a frightful conflagration in that part of the City would have been the result. This was also prevented by the precautions immediately taken. When the accident was known, crowds rushed to the scene, but showed some timidity to make a close approach to the works, fearing another explosion.

Everybody who had any knowledge of the accident had a story to tell about it, and all united in saying that they had received a shock which they would long remember. Bricks were thrown on the roofs of houses and for the distance of blocks. A train of cars passing on Tenth-avenue had some of its windows broken, and the passengers were considerably frightened. Car No. 41 of the Cross-town green-car line was passing the works at the same time.

D. STODDARD, the conductor, was counting his money, when he and the driver were knocked senseless by the concussion. The rear part of the car was shattered, and the horses becoming unhitched from the car, ran away in great fright. It is variously stated that there were from 100 to 200 men in the gas-works at the time of the explosion. Some of the clerks were also in the office which contains the large meters, and is close to and in front of the purifying-house. The windows were shattered and the interior of the room much injured. Those who were in the office were, of course, considerably frightened. The clocks in the room stopped at the time of the explosion, and when the TIMES reporter visited the spot, the hands pointed to the precise hour of the explosion. Everybody belonging to the works were in a state of mental excitement, and it was impossible to discover the true cause of the accident. It was thought by some of the employes that a stop-cock had been left open, that the gas had from this piece of negligence, filled one of the rooms in the purifying-house, and that some one had entered with a defective safety-lamp, which, setting fire to the escaped gas, caused the explosion. This was a supposition, but it may prove to be a correct one. None of the gas employes had anything positive to tell in relation to the direct cause, being probably in fear of the censure of the Company.

Trade on all the avenues on the West side above Thirty-fourth-street suffered a serious interruption.

The store-keepers on Eighth-avenue had their stores set off with a rich display of goods for Christmas Eve purchasers, and were indignant at being thus suddenly deprived of light. The dilemma soon developed marvelous ingenuity on the part of the store-keepers, and the shop windows were lit up with kerosene lamps and candles in every variety and kind.

After the fire had been extinguished, and it was found, as stated, that only one man had been injured, and he not dangerously, Capt. CAFFREY, who had been on the ground with his entire force, returned to his Station-house in Thirty-seventh-street, which he found in total darkness. When the explosion occurred, Capt. CAFFREY was behind the desk just getting out the men for the 6 o'clock tour, when he was suddenly startled by a terrible roar to the northward, the shooting up of a huge column of flame, as it seemed, almost at his door, and the next moment the gas in the Station-house flickered an instant, and then went out. The scene which has been described being over, and Capt. CAFFREY returned to his house, he tried, as he thought, a useless experiment in touching a lighted match to a burner at his desk. To his astonishment and delight, the usual result followed, and in a moment all the burners in the house were burning as freely as usual. Orders were sent out to the Police on post to light the street-lamps, and, this being done, the citizens generally hastened to profit by the discovery that they were not left in darkness, and all the shops along the avenues which had been crowded with Christmas buyers, were again brilliantly illuminated, and people thought the affair was at an end without even resulting in vexation. But this delusive hope was soon shattered, as the gas, after burning in all the district of the Company for about half an hour, again went out, and all subsequent efforts to dispel the darkness by means of the usual appliances were abortive. As an explanation of this brief interlude of gas-light, it was stated that immediately after the explosion the precaution was taken to close the mains, and it was thought that the brief respite from candles and kerosene was due to the fact that some little gas had been shut into the mains.

The excitement on the east side of the City was intense. A little before 6 o'clock the gas suddenly went out from the concussion caused by the explosion. The jets being relighted, it burned dimly for about thirty minutes and then went out altogether. The residents and tradesmen in this part of the City were in a state of great suspense, as they were ignorant of the cause of the sudden stoppage of the supply of gas. Some rushed about from house to house, while the more thoughtful ones besieged the Police Stations, but as the telegraph communication by some unaccountable means was cut off from the west side of the City, the Police were unable to give any satisfactory reason as to the cause. When the intelligence that the purifying-house had exploded was circulated, the general and oft-repeated expression was, "It is a great pity the Company had not bursted, for then perhaps we should have better light." Loud were the complaints, and bitter the many utterances against the Company which has so long furnished inferior light. In all the principal churches, where pastor and people were busily engaged on Holiday decorations, the consternation can be better imagined than described. Ladies and gentlemen were busily engaged in festooning arches and cornices, when all of a sudden they found themselves in utter darkness. At Christ Church, which only had a new meter put in on Monday last, the scene was one of despair. The sexton seemed utterly at a loss what measures to take for the day. "You see, Sir," said he to a TIMES reporter, "we have had extra gas-fittings put up in our church for Christmas, among them stars and other church emblems, which have been fitted up for the express purpose of having a beautiful illumination and some novel decorations. But now we cannot have them, and what a disappointment it will be to the ladies and wardens. But this is not all, Sir," said he, as he accompanied the reporter to the pretty little ante-chapel in the basement of the building; "you see here is the Company's new main pipe, which they left in such an unfinished state that the water has broken through the cavity they made in the wall and which they failed to secure again properly, and has flooded this place and spoiled this beautiful carpet, to say nothing of the damage it has done the floor and the foundation of the building. What shall I do for our Sunday-school to-morrow or for evening service, I cannot imagine." The reporter next visited the Church of the Incarnation, where he found Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY and a number of ladies attempting to finish their decorations by candles and other artificial lights. Dr. MONTGOMERY told the reporter that he considered this bad light an outrage on society, and, continued he, the light has been bad so long that I have seriously thought of closing my church of a Sunday evening in consequence of the bad light given by the gas. I really believe the citizens will take some active measures now, and, with the help of the TIMES, I hope the trouble will soon be remedied.

At the majority of the other churches in Fifth and Lexington avenues, the same trouble existed. The streets were dismal, miserable and wet, while the store-keepers did not improve the condition of affairs by their unanimous grumblings. In Third-avenue affairs assumed quite a serious nature. The store-keepers lighted up their shops with candles and lamps as well as they could, but yet there was no real show of light. One store-keeper said we pay an awful price for our gas, and then to get it bad is almost unbearable. It is only a few days ago that I had a meter put in my store, for which I had to pay $40 deposit and $4 for having it fixed in its proper position, but the Company, I presume, thought they had hardly cheated me enough, for when I went to pay my bill they charged me five cents for a receipt stamp. When a customer pays me a bill, I am always pleased to furnish a stamp, but this Company seems to be never satisfied." Another store-keeper said: "Here I have been speculating for the past week, and expected to reap a rich harvest to-night, but all my plans and hopes are frustrated, and I shall be a heavy loser. For all my stock is perishable. The green grocers and fruiterers were in a sad plight, their rich and tempting fruit will remain on their hands till Tuesday, at least, although they used every effort to sell it last night. They bought pounds of candles, and made temporary rustic candlesticks of fruits and vegetables for the purpose of showing off their stock, but it was of no avail; the citizens seemed to be too much concerned about the loss of gas to think of spending a cent on fruit or anything else.

At BARNUM's Menagerie and the Third-avenue Railroad Depot some difficulty was experienced at first, but the renowned showman, at the former place, soon had a stock of candles and kerosene, while the latter building was already supplied with kerosene and the lamps from the spare cars in the sheds, and these were soon hung all around the crossings and main points of the depot. In Second-avenue and the other avenues adjacent to the East River everything looked deserted, the stores were all closed early, business was suspended, and beyond a few loungers at the street-corners at 11 o'clock, this otherwise busy portion of the City was almost deserted. The public places of resort, the lecture and billiard rooms throughout the upper portion of the City, were all closed at an early hour, and it is probable that for many years so many of the citizens of the City have not retired to rest so early in the evening. The various bank officers were in a great state of agitation. They rushed to the Police Precincts on the first alarm, and, having obtained strong guards, immediately set to work to arrange kerosene-lamps with reflectors over them around the safes and the cup-boards containing silver-ware and other valuable articles. Up to our going to press we have not heard of any serious robberies.

The Company, at a late hour, issued a notice to consumers, announcing that gas cannot be furnished for three or four days.

SNOWED IN.

Thirteen Days to San Francisco by the Overland Route—Delay in the Snows of Wyoming.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 12.

Those travelers who left New-York in the closing days of last month, in serene confidence of reaching this city some time in the opening ones of this month, have learned to their cost that a trip across the continent in mid-Winter is not only in itself a tedious but painful undertaking, but is sometimes fraught with actual peril, and is invariably liable to such delays as must baffle the nicest calculations. Such, at least, is the experience of the passengers who arrived in this city last night, after a thirteen days' journey by rail from New-York. On the 29th of November they left Gotham behind them, to arrive at Buffalo, the terminus of the Erie and Central Railroads, some four hours behind the schedule time. Thence by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern route, the journey to Chicago occupied some twenty hours—another loss of several hours. At Chicago, in consequence of bad connection, or, more properly, the absence of any connection whatever, the jaded passengers suffered another interruption in their journey, being compelled to lay over until near noon of the following day. From here to Council Bluffs, Iowa, the Burlington and Missouri Company conveyed the passengers without detention. Arrived at Omaha, the Union Pacific trains were found in waiting, and at midday commenced the more serious part of the transcontinental trip.

The train rattled steadily along, without break or hindrance, for the first 200 miles, and the passengers were making merry when, about 3 o'clock in the evening, the whistle gave the signal, "down breaks!" Motion was suddenly stopped, and with a clatter and a shock that sent many passengers sprawling on the floor, the train came to a dead halt. Instantly all was confusion on board, and everybody jumped out to find out the cause of the trouble. A long line of freight cars was discovered on the track, firmly planted in a bed of snow. And here is the secret of the whole subsequent delay. The conductor of the passenger train, a burly, good-natured fellow, with as much knowledge of the proper thing to do in an emergency as a cat has of conic sections, got flurried and unsettled, and instead of setting about the removal of the obstacle, telegraphed to the Superintendent at Omaha what was doubtless an exaggerated report of the situation, then folded his hands supinely until his instructions should come. The result was a vast deal of telegraphing to and fro, and finally an order to detain the train until assistance could be forwarded. It was plain, nevertheless, to everybody but the conductor, that a little digging and shovelling about the wheels of the freight train would clear it of snow so that it might be run ahead and then sidetracked, and the passenger cars be enabled to proceed. In this situation matters remained until next day, when a force of men arrived and the freight train was cleared and gotten out of the way. The other train then got a fresh start and for about six hours there was no more interruption. Then there came another sharp signal of danger; another painful jar of cars, and again there was commotion from end to end of the train.

Two locomotives had been attached to the train, and so far had pulled well together, but at this juncture in the road the track was slippery with ice, and the rear engine got off the track, the concussion precipitating the leader into the ditch. This of course involved another delay of several hours, and the mutterings among the passengers became both loud and long. At last another engine was procured and the train moved up to Pine Bluff, a wretched, desolate station, with one or two log shanties, a dilapidated little shop, and the house occupied by the stationman. But Pine Bluffs was to become famous, notwithstanding its disadvantages for the position which it occupied in the eventful journey. The snow covered the track here at least three feet deep. The engines were backed when the dangerous place appeared in view, and again driven ahead with force, in the hope to pierce the formidable bank. Futile effort! The front engine recoiled at the shock, flew off the track, then turned completely around, plunging into the other, smashing in its head-light and boiler-plate, and locking its driving-wheels, from which it tore entirely away, into the wheels of the other engine. A more complete wreck could not be imagined, yet, strange to say, there was no more serious injury to the occupants of the locomotives than the scalding of a fireman. The first engine was totally destroyed, its boiler lying on one side of the track and its cab and head-light on the other, a mass of fragments.

It was now evident that a long delay would ensue before the track could be cleared, and measures were taken to supply food to the passengers. The Company had equipped the express-car with a supply of crackers, canned meats and coffee, and these were now impartially distributed through the train.

One man at this station, the section man, had a scanty supply of antelope meat and flour on hand, which he cooked and doled out to such of the passengers as could afford to pay him at outrageously extortionate prices. In some cases this miserable fellow charged fifty cents for a cup of coffee, and nearly as much more for a single hot biscuit. The fires in the cars were kept up carefully, and not as much suffering was experienced as might have been expected under the circumstances. The wrecking-train, fairly bristling with men, under charge of Division Superintendent CLARKE, got through next day and commenced clearing away the *débris* of the wrecked engines from the track, which they accomplished in some seventy hours. Meantime the passenger train backed-up to Sidney, where it remained one night and next day made a fresh start going straight through to Cheyenne. The remainder of the journey was accomplished without further accident, the passengers arriving here about 9 o'clock last night, perhaps the most worn, dirty and jaded travelers who ever crossed the Plains by rail.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

A Stir in the District-Attorney's Office—The Latest Concerning Tweed, Corson, Wilbour and Connolly.

As no Courts were sitting yesterday and the Grand Jury having adjourned till Tuesday next, business around the City Hall and District Attorney's office was rather dull. There was a lack of visitors, and the usual loungers were missed. In the course of the day, however, a slight stir was created by the appearance of Mr. JOHN GRAHAM and WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., at the office of District-Attorney GARVIN, with whom they remained closeted for fifteen minutes. The object of their mission must have succeeded, as Mr. GRAHAM came out with a smiling countenance, bearing in his hand a number of papers which had the appearance of official documents. He was soon joined by WM. M. TWEED, Jr., when both drove rapidly away. A number of reporters immediately afterward sought an interview with the District-Attorney, but he refused to see them. Mr. COMSTOCK, the foreman of Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury, visited the District-Attorney's office, and remained in consultation with Mr. GARVIN for a considerable time, but the nature of their deliberations did not transpire.

Sheriff BRENNAN has been notified that the bondsmen in the civil suit against TWEED will be ready to justify on Tuesday. CORSON's friends say that he is in Westchester County, and that they expect him back by Tuesday. Rumor, however, still says that both CORSON and WILBOUR have fled to parts unknown. WILBOUR was not seen in the office of the Printing Company during the past week.

The rumors of TWEED's resignation of Commissioner of Public Parks and Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall are contradicted.

The official notification of the reduction in CONNOLLY's bail was handed to Sheriff BRENNAN yesterday. It is stated that Mr. CONNOLLY could have been released on bail on the civil suit, but with the criminal prosecution hanging over him his counsel have determined to leave him in his present quarters. He will, therefore, spend Christmas Day within the walls of a prison, but in the company of his family and intimate friends, who will remain with him during the day.

The United States Marshal's Office.

The business of the United States Marshal's office has not been as great during the past year as in the few preceding years, owing, mainly, to the reduction of the tax on whisky and the reduction or removal of taxes on a number of other articles. The Deputy Marshals have served during the year 526 warrants for various offenses, mostly for violations of Internal Revenue laws; 720 monitions, and about 100 capiases.

Marshal SHARPE has made standing rules for the office, to the effect that no warrant shall be served by a Deputy Marshal until the office is informed of its issue, and that no prisoner arrested shall be taken before a Commissioner until after the Deputy making the arrest has reported to the office.

Senator O'Brien Named for Mayor.

A private meeting was held on Friday evening in Masonic Hall to determine the action to be taken in the next contest for the Mayoralty in favor of JAMES O'BRIEN. Capt. THOMAS FEELY presided, and made an address.

Debate on the Principles of the Internationalists.

The members of the International Working Men's Association were invited to attend a meeting of the literary class at the Cooper Union last night, and discuss the question "should the principles of the Internationalists be encouraged by the American people?" In reply, Mr. ELLIOT, Secretary of the Internationals, sent a note stating that the communications would be laid before that body, and he hoped the subject would be kept open for discussion. Only two of the Internationals attended.

The debate was opened by Mr. CARROL, who condemned the Internationals as an offshoot of the Communists, and called for an explanation of their principles.

Mr. HENRY DIEKMAN, a German compositor, announced himself as an Internationalist, and, in imperfect English, essayed to defend the Commune. He defended the massacre of Mgr. DARBOY and the priests on the ground that the patriotic Parisians held those priests as worth nothing more than their brethren shot by the Bonapartist THIERS, and moreover the parties shot were friendly to the invaders.

Dr. DUFF hoped this glorious land would be kept free from such principles as the last speaker enunciated. The American people wanted no free-lovers or men who denied the existence of God. [Applause.] The debate lasted for some time.

The Thaw Yesterday—Dirty Streets and Depressed State of the Holiday Trade.

Yesterday we had a real January thaw, such as is seldom seen in December, and with its usual accompaniment, a dense fog. To make matters worse, it rained heavily during the greater part of the day, which made traveling anything but pleasant. The streets and various crossings were covered with pools of slush fully three inches deep. In some places the crossings contained from six to nine inches of slush, which rendered it very unpleasant for ladies to pass. The increased traffic on Broadway yesterday rendered it very difficult to cross from one side of the street to the other, and the Broadway Police Squad were kept busy piloting ladies across. The day had a very depressing effect on trade generally, especially on "Christmas goods." Half the usual number of people were not in town, and the stores were comparatively deserted, and those who came to purchase were rendered so miserable that they were in no humor to load themselves with the usual presents for the young folk at home. Traders said that their receipts yesterday did not amount to fifty per cent of the sales for the corresponding period last year. The day was an usually warm one for the season.

Fire in Camden, N. J.

On Friday night a fire broke out in the oil-cloth factory of Messrs. ENGLISH & Co., at Camden. The wind carried the flames from the engine-room, where the flames started, through the interior of the building and over the roof, destroying it within the space of two hours. The building, which was of brick, was worth about $12,000; insured for $7,000. The loss on stock was about $8,000; insurance, $4,000.

Sneak-Thieves in Brooklyn.

Last evening the residence of HENRY VAN SNIDER, on Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue, was entered by sneak-thieves, who stole two shawls, three breast-pins and a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel, in all valued at $125.

At 6½ o'clock last evening a kerosene lamp exploded in the skate depot of BROWN BROS., No. 3 Myrtle-avenue, setting fire to and destroying a transparency.

The Edsall Bond Robbery at Ridgefield.

The great EDSALL robbery at Ridgefield, near Englewood, N. J., on the night of the 14th inst., still remains a mystery. It was evident from the appearance of the house, on the morning after the robbery, that it had been perpetrated by some persons connected with the house. The servant girl had, within a few days preceding the events, shown two strangers through the house, in the absence of Mr. EDSALL, and she is under surveillance. But the strongest suspicion points towards Miss CAROLINE ADAMS, a former house-keeper of Mr. EDSALL's, and both she and an intimate acquaintance, LAMBERT HERMAN, have been arrested. They are now in the Hackensack Jail awaiting examination. The robbers obtained only $200 in money and about $3,000 in watches and jewelry. Although this constitutes all their available booty, they still have about $70,000 in bonds and stocks, for the recovery of which rewards are offered.

The Brooklyn Citizens' Reform Committee.

A meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee was held last evening at No. 185 Montague-street. The question under consideration was the new charter and that portion referring to Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen—the proposition being to have one Alderman from each Assembly District, and one Assistant Alderman from each Ward. Mr. PERRY moved that the qualifications be that the candidates shall have been residents of the district for three years, and citizens for the same time; the Aldermen to be elected on a general city ticket, and for two years.

Some discussion ensued, during which Mr. JOHN W. HUNTER stated that if such a committee as this could be held together for a year it would be a good thing for both parties. It was useless to spend much time on this charter in this Committee. The members of the Legislature were old charter makers, and Mr. MURPHY, especially, would not be willing to take a charter unless he had an opportunity to say something about it.

Mr. A. C. DAVIS was of the opinion that the Aldermen should be few in number, and elected throughout the entire City. What was wanted was honest ballots and honest men to vote for—that was the only way in which we could get out a fair representation of the people. Party feeling was losing its control over the public—it was no longer necessary to set a lamp-post in accordance with the principles of the Democratic Party, nor to build a sewer by the rules of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Mr. BARNES thought the only way to have good officers was to put the dominant party so far in the minority as to compel proper nominations. If a third party could be organized of tax-payers of both parties, that would suit better. He was opposed to having two legislative bodies in the City. It would require an avalanche to awaken the public to the real situation of affairs. New-York had been aroused to the fact that millions had been stolen. The larcenies here might not be over one hundred thousand, but the principle was the same.

Col. JOHNSON opposed second legislative bodies, as injurious in any other than State or national governments. The question was then taken upon the amendment that there shall be two Boards composing the Common Council, which was lost. The motion then came up on the proposition to have one Board of Aldermen of nine members, one from each Assembly District. This was discussed at some length, and finally adopted.

FRANCE.

Increase in the Circulation of the Bank of France—Adjournment of the National Assembly.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The bill to increase the circulation of the Bank of France for the relief of trade and commerce, was still pending in the Assembly when it adjourned. The Committee which has the measure in charge, while agreeing to its principles, have not as yet determined upon the amount by which the circulation is to be augmented. An increase of 2,700,000 francs will probably be adopted in the end. Who is to be the French Ambassador at Washington still remains unsettled. The name of M. FERRY, which was officially announced some time ago, in connection with the mission, has been withdrawn. A contradiction is given today to the report which was in circulation that Gen. CISSEY was going to Washington, his place as Minister of War to be supplied by Gen. CHANZY. M. BOILEAU is now mentioned as probably the future Minister. M. DE KERATRY, Prefect of the Department of the Bouches-du-Rhone, has dissolved the Council of Arles and annulled its acts, because of its mismanagement of finances. The sale of a violently radical newspaper, *La République Radicale*, in Marseilles, has been prohibited. The National Assembly has adjourned until the 5th of January.

Hopes of an Equitable Adjustment between the Coal Companies and the Miners in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The *Miners' Journal* says of the coal trade: "In Schuylkill, where the trade has been eminently unsatisfactory, no agreement has yet been reached, although a preliminary meeting of the two interests has been held for discussion, during the past week, at which a commendable spirit of mutual forbearance was manifested. An adherence to the basis last in force in that region, which was $2 75, with $2 25 as a minimum, is counseled, and this will probably prevail, though whether the agreement will be broken as it was during the last season remains to be seen." The *Journal* adds that "the total receipts for the year will exceed the last year by from two to three hundred thousand tons. The supply of anthracite will be about half a million short."

The Grand Duke at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The Grand Duke ALEXIS arrived in this city at 4½ o'clock this afternoon, and was enthusiastically received by a large crowd at the depot. He immediately proceeded to rooms prepared for him at the Tifft House. A grand reception will be given at the Buffalo Club-rooms, when Ex-President FILLMORE will deliver an address of welcome to the Grand Duke on behalf of the Club. To-morrow the Ducal party will remain quiet, and on Monday they will do the city. The ice will be cut around the Niagara elevator in the harbor to allow the party to have an opportunity of witnessing the mode of receiving and delivering grain.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23—7 P. M.—The area of highest barometer has moved from the New-England coast north-eastward beyond our stations. The low barometer which was, Friday afternoon, in the Indian Territory, has moved north-eastward to Lake Huron, with very high pressure at the central area, and high winds circulating around it. The barometer has fallen from Tennessee and North Carolina to the north-eastward, but is rapidly raising from Iowa to Alabama and westward, with partially cloudy and clearing weather. The temperature has risen with fog and rain in the Middle and Eastern States, and heavier rain has fallen in Ohio and Indiana. No reports have been received from Omaha westward.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest barometer will probably continue to move north-eastward, into Canada, with snow on its northern borders, but rain to the south. South-easterly winds veer to the south-west and increase in force in the Middle and Eastern States, with cloudy and clearing weather on Sunday. North-westerly winds and clearing weather prevail in the Gulf States.

A HOAX.

An employe of the Civil Service Bureau, at San Francisco, created quite an excitement, Thursday night, by circulating a report that a dispatch from Washington predicted a second storm, Friday, more violent than the last. He has since stated that he did it on his own responsibility, and not from a Washington report.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Ontario Parliament has been prorogued until Jan. 18.

It is reported by the Mormons that BRIGHAM YOUNG will arrive at Salt Lake this week.

The reports concerning the outrages by negroes in Chicot County, Arkansas, have been greatly exaggerated.

Two cars on the Norristown Road ran off the track, Friday, and, upsetting, were burned. No passengers were seriously hurt.

WM. F. PURCELL, Ex-Judge of the Orphans' Court of the District of Columbia, died Friday night.

The funeral of Bishop OSMAN C. BAKER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place yesterday at Concord, N. H.

The Bar of Harrisburg gave a dinner Friday evening to Judge PEARSON, who has just entered on his third term as Judge of the District.

An injunction has been granted to restrain the Directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad from issuing $2,000,000 additional stock authorized by the stockholders on the 13th inst.

A freight train was thrown from the track down an embankment, by a broken rail, one mile from Youngstown, Ohio, on Friday. JOHN READY, a brakeman, was instantly killed.

A banquet was given at the Union League, Philadelphia, on Friday night, in honor of GEO. H. BOKER, recently appointed Minister to Turkey.

The Robinson murder examination, at Salt Lake, was closed Friday. HAMPTON, TOMS and BLYTHE were committed, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The number of deaths from small-pox, in Cincinnati, during the week ending last evening, was fifty-seven. This would not indicate that the epidemic had passed the climax.

The noon bulletin yesterday from Sandringham announced that the Prince of WALES passed a quiet night. The progress of convalescence is slow and gradual.

The Pope, Friday, performed the ceremony of "preconization" in the cases of twenty-eight newly-appointed Bishops, including nineteen Italians and three Frenchmen.

During the past two days the Directors of the Georgia Central Railroads have been conferring, at Augusta, Ga., to prevent the Pennsylvania Central from leasing three lines leading from Atlanta to Selma.

Capt. JAMES H. HALLETT, agent at Boston for ISAAC TAYLOR & Co., was instantly killed yesterday by falling through a scuttle at the bonded warehouse on Union Wharf. He belonged in Yarmouth, Mass.

The Bergen County Savings Bank, recently organized, has elected GARRETT ACKERSON as President; GARRETT S. DEMAREST, Vice-President; JOHN J. BERRY, Secretary, and GEORGE ACHENBACH, Treasurer.

A snow-bird match was shot at Toronto, on Friday, between Capt. BOGARDUS, the champion shot of the United States, and JAMES WARD, of Toronto. WARD shot sixty-six birds out of 100, and BOGARDUS sixty-five.

The destruction of the Van Riper Planing-mill, at Rutherford Park, entailed a loss of $15,000 upon its proprietors, Messrs. C. B. & J. W. VAN RIPER. They were not insured. Mr. JOHN SCHMIDT, who occupied a part of the building in the manufacture of plated spoons, loses $4,000.

The Southern Pacific Railroad, in California, has been repaired, and trains are running to Gilroy. There are no trains yet by the way of either Vallejo or Stockton from San Francisco to Sacramento, and the only communication is by boats.

United States Commissioner SAWYER, at San Francisco, has dismissed the charge of piracy against MANUEL COBOS, in the matter of the seizure of the schooner *Cina Greenwood* at Magdalena Bay, without the introduction of evidence for defense.

The locomotive "Baltic," on the Rockville branch of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, exploded yesterday, while drawing a passenger-train from Hartford to Rockville, and the engineer, M. S. COLLINS, and the fireman, named VOGHT, both of Rockville, were killed.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Resignation of the Mining Directorship by Gen. Schenck—Weekly Statements of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Information has been received by a recent mail confirmatory of the report that Gen. SCHENCK has withdrawn from the directorship of the Emma Mine. A circular has also been received of the Lisbon Steam Tramway Company, (limited,) incorporated under the acts of 1862 and 1867, from which it appears that his Excellency Field Marshal, the Duke of SALDANHA, Envoy Extraordinary from the Government of Portugal and resident at London, is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of that Company. This circular is signed by the Duke of SALDANHA as Chairman, and was issued on the 7th July last from the Company's office at London. It offers the shares of the Company to the public, and by a map and in various other ways sets them forth as a desirable investment. These facts are referred to by the friends of Gen. SCHENCK to show that he must not be greatly blamed if he has done no more than be found his colleague in the Diplomatic Corps doing upon his arrival at London.

TREASURY RETURNS.

The United States Treasurer holds as security for National Bank circulation	$369,652,500
Deposits of public money	15,249,000
Internal Revenue receipts today	261,317
For the month	64,101,168
Total for the fiscal year to date	7,873,350
Mutilated notes burned during the week ending today	418,150
Total amount burned	56,397,880
Currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	563,280
Total issued therefor	50,357,245
Balance due for mutilated notes	40,635
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	327,578,828
National gold bond circulation issued to date	580,000

MONETARY STATEMENT.

The following amounts were in the Treasury at the close of business today:

Currency	$9,437,094 59
Coin	109,397,294 02
Certificates	34,989,000 00

Tornado in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—About noon today a terrific tornado passed over a part of the country four miles below New-Albany, Ind., breaking down timbers and destroying 100 feet of trestle-work on the Air-line Railroad, and inflicting damage to the amount of several thousands of dollars. While two men were riding in a buggy in the track of the storm, the horse, buggy, and men were completely lifted and carried forty feet. They escaped unhurt. Timbers and trestle-work were snapped asunder like whip-cords.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received the current numbers of the leading English and Continental journals, per last steamer. The London *Illustrated News*, the *Graphic* and *Punch* are, as usual, full of fine engravings, while *Nature* and the *Spectator* come up to their accustomed high standard.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

NO. 22 JOHN-STREET AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
NOW OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
SHELL JEWELRY,
FINE CORAL SETS,
SCARF-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c.
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
DRESSING-CASES,
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
WRITING-DESKS, BRONZE
INKSTANDS, PAPER WEIGHTS, &c.
FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
—*Advertisement.*

Dwelling-House Safes.
For the Holidays.

HERRING'S
PATENT CHAMPION,
for
LADIES' JEWELS, SILVER-WARE, LACES,
SHAWLS AND VALUABLES,

Finished in Papier-Mache, and made to resemble handsome pieces of furniture, suitable FOR THE PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner Murray-street, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

BELL SCHNAPPS.—The unprecedented demand that our celebrated Bell Schnapps is meeting with throughout the country, induces us to state that it is pronounced by physicians and merchants to be the purest and most reliable article of schnapps imported from Holland. Dealers who will compare our schnapps with others in the market will find them in every way superior. H. G. WOLFE & CO., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers.—*Advertisement.*

WATCH No. 21,039, STEM WINDER—manufactured by United States Watch Company, (GILES, WALES & CO.,) Marion, N. J., has been carried by me four months; its total variation from mean time being seven seconds per month.—*S. M. Beard, firm of Beards & Cummings, No. 128 Front-st., New-York.*—*Advertisement.*

Ask your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing biscuits, rolls, bread, griddle cakes, waffles, &c.—*Advertisement.*

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—SWISS CARVED GOODS.—The Swiss Manufacturing Company, No. 36 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Bargains in Fine Gold Jewelry.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
ETRUSCAN CAMEO, GARNET, &c.
CORAL EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
ONYX AND JET EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
GOLD BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS.
GOLD LOCKETS AND NECKLACES.
SEAL RINGS, AMETHYST, CAMEO, TOPAZ, &C.
SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
HANDKERCHIEF-RINGS, GLOVE-FASTENERS
DIAMOND RINGS AND STUDS.
CHILDREN'S GOLD AMULETS.
CHILDREN'S GOLD RINGS AND EAR-RINGS.
GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.
GOLD THIMBLES.
SEE PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

Bargains in Silver-Ware.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
GEO. C. ALLEN, NO. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

Holiday Presents.

French Embroidered Slippers for ladies and gents; Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, in every variety, selling at popular prices. Also, English manufactured waterproof Boots, for gentlemen's wear, at No. 573 Broadway. C. C. RICHMOND.

Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these, and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

For Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Rough or dry skin upon the face, use PERRY'S VEGETABLE EMOLLIENT. It is cleanly, agreeable and perfectly efficacious. For children, it is invaluable, keeping their skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist. No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

A.—This Morning the Russian Vapor (Marble) Baths, Nos. 23 and 25 East 4th-st., (near the Grand Central Hotel,) are open for gentlemen bathers until 12 o'clock. The most extensive, luxurious and popular baths in the United States.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Beautiful Flowing Hair for the Holidays. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth. Sold everywhere.

Restaurant, Table d'Hote and Private Dinners. No. 5 East 12th-st., near 5th-av. Table d'hote $1 50, including wine; a specialty. DENNIS DONOVAN, late of Delmonico's.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both. Call or send stamp for evidence.

Napoleon Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
the wine used at the reception
of Prince ALEXIS,
at DELMONICO'S,
and all first-class restaurants.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors.—No. 480 Broadway. A NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—Suddenly, at Fort Plain, Dec. 21, LUCIA M., wife of John H. Babcock.

Remains taken to Cooperstown for interment.

BEVERLIN.—On Friday, Dec. 22, at Gramercy Park House, CHARLES B. BEVERLIN, aged 23 years.

The remains will be taken to Cleveland, Ohio, for interment.

BOERUM.—On Friday, Dec. 22, ABRAHAM REMSEN infant son of F. Rapelje and Diana B. Boerum, aged 6 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Dec. 24, at 2 P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 155 Nostrand-av., Brooklyn.

CLOSE.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 22, ABRAM H. CLOSE, aged 68 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 26th, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting for the 9 A. M. train from New-York.

FARLEIGH.—On Friday morning, Dec. 22, GEORGIANNA T., wife of William C. Farleigh, and daughter of William A. Blanck.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Henry Clay Lodge F. A. M., the Companions of Empire Chapter R. A. M., also Sir Knights of Manhattan Commandery K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 119 Meserole-st., (Greenpoint,) on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock.

HOUGHTON.—On Friday evening, Dec. 22, CAROLINE G., wife of Rev. George H. Houghton, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration and daughter of the late John Anthon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 10 A. M.

JOHNSON.—At New-Rochelle, Friday, Dec. 22, Mr. JOHN D. JOHNSON, aged 47 years and 1 month.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, New-Rochelle, Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

MALLERY.—On Friday evening, at "Lafayette," Jersey City, ISABELLA J. MALLERY, wife of John R. Mallery and only daughter of late Col. Jas. Harrison.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORSE.—At his residence in this City, on Saturday, Dec. 23, SIDNEY EDWARDS MORSE, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Crosby's,) corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, Dec. 22, 1871, ELIZABETH SMITH, widow of the late Wm. Smith, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Monday, Dec. 25, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 159 Allen-st.

TRASK.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 23, 1871, Capt. BENJAMIN J. H. TRASK, aged 71 years, 6 months, 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 147 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M.

TRUMAN.—On Thursday, 21st December, SARAH V. TRUMAN, daughter of the late George and Sarah Truman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on the 24th inst., at 12½ o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POMMERY & GRENO,
CHAMPAGNE,
OF EUROPEAN CELEBRITY.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, UNION SQUARE.

OPEN ON CHRISTMAS.
167,432 BOOKS
Almost Given Away.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman-st.

OFFICE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

J. W. BARTLETT, ESQ., NO. 569 BROADWAY. DEAR SIR: You ask my opinion in writing of the street-lamps introduced in this City by you. I give it with pleasure. I have not seen any to equal them, either in this country or in Europe. They are stronger, and in every way superior to any other with which I am acquainted, and not only better but far more sightly in appearance.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES ROOME, President.

$150.000 SOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 5; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—By the result of the last election the Democracy of the City of New-York has been freed from those partisan combinations that have for years past been swayed by dishonest men. The recent exposures of municipal corruption have demonstrated that there existed no organization that worthily represented the Democratic voters of this community, and today the dominant party of this Metropolis is without that well-defined and thorough organization essential to the proper use and development of its power.

Although in the cause of reform good service has been done by private organizations and committees, yet this is opposed to Democratic principles. It is, therefore, indispensable that a permanent organization should be effected which shall not only take in all those who are in favor of the principles advocated by the Democratic Party, who are opposed to corruption in every form, and are desirous of co-operating in establishing an honest City, State and Federal Government, but that this organization shall be the act of the people themselves, free from all interference except such regulations as are necessary to secure a fair expression of the popular voice. This is the object in which this Committee are now engaged, and for that purpose they would cordially invite every Democrat who is in favor of the movement to enroll his name in the Assembly district in which he resides, in the books of the Association which they have provided for that purpose.

These books will be open to receive names from Tuesday, 26th inst., to Saturday, 30th inst., from 8 to 10 P. M. Twenty-one Supervisors of Enrollment have been appointed by them for each Assembly district, for the sole purpose of seeing that each voter is afforded a fair opportunity to enroll his name, and to guard against frauds. Further than that, these supervisors have no power, and they will have nothing to do with the action of the District Associations.

When the enrollment is completed, a meeting will be called in each district of the persons whose names have been placed upon the rolls to perfect an ASSEMBLY DEMOCRATIC REFORM ASSOCIATION, by choosing officers and taking such steps as may be necessary.

When such organizations are completed throughout the City, a call will be issued for a primary election for the election of three delegates from each election district, to form a GENERAL COMMITTEE for the coming year, who will have the direction of the organization as a whole, at which election none but such as have enrolled their names will be permitted to vote.

The necessity for this action is apparent to every Democrat. They have it now in their power to build up an organization which shall revive the traditions of the Democratic Party, and relieve it from the odium which unworthy leaders have so long cast upon it, and the Committee feel confident that none who are in favor of this being done will fail to lend their aid by coming forward to enroll their names in their respective Assembly districts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects adapted to Christmas, both morning and evening. All invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening Rev. E. W. WASHBURN, D. D., will give lecture in the course. Service on CHRISTMAS DAY at 11 A. M.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York.—Service SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, (Christmas eve,) at 7½ o'clock. Full service on CHRISTMAS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, with a sermon and the holy communion. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—The fourth sermon to young men will be delivered in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, by Rev. M. G. HODGE, D. D., of the South Church. Rev. WILLIAM S. MIKELS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the MORNING.

A SERMON ON NEW TESTAMENT Deaconships, Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES; and *Our Spiritual Relations* at 7½ P. M. Baptism after the service. All are invited.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 2d-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 24, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. Morning service at 10½. Subject—*Worship and Work*, a Christmas sermon. Evening at 7½. Subject—*Christianity and other Religions.* Seats free in the evening.

A CHRISTMAS SERMON, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Afternoon service at 3 o'clock. The fourth lecture of popular course on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at 8 P. M. Subject—*Sketch of Rev. Dr. Chalmers.* By Rev. DAVID MITCHELL.

AT WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. WM. T. HILL, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. JOHN B. MERWIN. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.

ARE THE NATIONS DOOMED?—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Winepress of God's Wrath to be Trodden by Christ and His True Followers.*

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY and 28th-st., Mrs. INEZ ST. JOHN will deliver a poetical sermon at 2½ P. M. Mr. N. FRANK WHITE will speak at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Twenty-two Years' Experiences of a Medium.*

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON will preach.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sunday; fully furnished. Apply to JOHN R. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. M. ALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at [illegible] people's prayer meeting [illegible] SATURDAY EVENING. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach 10½ A. M., and Prof. L. CLARK SEELYE, of Amherst College, at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Dec. 24.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, Assistant.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Children's service at 3 P. M. on the first and third Sundays of the month. A course of Sunday evening lectures on *The Patriarchal Age.* Special musical service on SUNDAY EVENING, 24th inst., with sermon on *The Pagan Prophecies of Christ and the Divine Incarnation.*

CHURCH—FULTON, CORNER OF WILliam-st.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½; EVENING, 7½; MONDAY, prayer meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING meeting, 7½; Chapel, No. 103 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held. Pews reserved for guests from hotels.

CHURCH OF THE [illegible], 5th-av., above [illegible].—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and [illegible] P. M., except on [illegible] SUNDAY in each month, when [illegible] service is omitted and [illegible] EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, No. 242 East 31st-st.—Service in this church at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. W. T. EGBERT, the Rector, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church, in the evening. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st. and 4th-av.—Rev. [illegible], Rector.—Service on CHRISTMAS DAY at 10½ A. M.; Sunday-school Festival, on WEDNESDAY after Christmas, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D.D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the Chapel at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. On Christmas the exercises will commence at 12 o'clock; dinner at 1; distribution of gifts from the tree at 3 o'clock. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; [illegible] ladies' Bible class at 2 P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE AND Prayer-meeting in Mohawk Hall, 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Special subject—*Co-operative Homes and Labor as a Means of Realizing the (hitherto impossible) Christian Life.*

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway, W. W. NEWELL, Jr., Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½ o'clock, a lecture to young people.

HARLEM.—UNITY CHAPEL, 125TH-ST. and 4th-av.—Rev. Prof. [illegible] will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at the usual hour. In the EVENING the Pastor, Rev. W. T. CLARKE, will repeat, by special request, his sermon on *The Church and Its Uses.* Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH meet for divine service at their new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. R. S. BURNETT, of Rochester, N. Y. A cordial invitation to the public.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 5th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN. Sabbath-school concert at 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Emanuel.* And in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Seventh Commandment.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., SABBATH, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Melchisedek.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., east of Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; in the EVENING by Rev. THOMAS STREET, D. D.

MIDNIGHT SERVICE—ON CHRISTMAS EVE at the Oratory of St. Sacrament, 10th-av. and 42d-st. Selection from Gounod's Solemn Mass. Sermon by Rev. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av. (Reservoir-square) on SUNDAY MORNING at 10¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Day Before the Birth of Christ.*

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. the second of a series of discourses on *The Last Things*, viz.: Death, the Intermediate State, Purgatory, the Resurrection, &c. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will preach, MORNING and EVENING, in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st. Evening subject—*Christian Manhood.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. There will be a Christmas service in the Church on MONDAY, at 11 A. M. Subject—*Christ All in All.*

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the afternoon—*The Cranes of Ibycus; Or, The Certainty of Retribution.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH a sermon, appropriate to the Christmas season, THIS (Sunday) MORNING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st. Services begin at 10½. Evening service at 7½.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at the usual hours. Astronomical discourse in the evening.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in Steck Hall corner 55th-st. and 3d-av. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Saviour, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. A Christmas sermon.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL WILL PREACH in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Services on Fourth Sunday in Advent: Holy Eucharist at 7½ A. M.; [illegible] M.; second celebration and sermon at 10½ A. M.; evening prayer at 7½ P. M. [illegible] Services on CHRISTMAS DAY [illegible] 9 A. M.: evening prayer at 4½ P. M. The Rector will preach the sermons.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ and Holy Communion at [illegible] Rev. C. T. WOODRUFF will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and at 7½ P. M. CHRISTMAS MORNING [illegible] Communion at 7¼ o'clock.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, [illegible]—Christmas services. Rev. C. W. MORRILL, Rector. First vespers, with sermon, 7½ o'clock, SUNDAY EVENING. [illegible] Communion. Choral Mattins, 10 o'clock MONDAY MORNING. Second celebration and sermon at 10½ A. M.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. B. MERRIN—a discourse appropriate to the day—at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and others cordially invited.

SERVICE OF SONG IN ASSOCIATION Hall (23d-st. and 4th-av.) on SUNDAY EVENING, to be followed by a short address by Rev. W. H. PENDLETON. Service commences at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH Home Chapel, No. 20 East 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will officiate. Seats free. Service on Monday, Christmas Day, at 11 A. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcomed, and seats provided.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—The Rector, Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., will preach THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—TO-MORROW, Christmas Day.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Madison-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. H. BURCH. Rev. THOMAS GUARD will deliver a lecture on *Man's Relation to the Earth* in the above Church on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The fifth lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, IN 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school and Bible class at 2 P. M.

THE PRAYING BAND, SAMUEL HALSTEAD, Leader, will conduct the services in Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, 24th inst. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½, by Rev. M. L. ROSS. Young People's Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½, in lecture-room. Strangers are welcome.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Daily union prayer-meeting at 12 M. [illegible] every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The King of Bavaria has now suppressed nearly all the Bavarian legations.

The importations into France in 1870 were 215,000,000 francs less than in 1869, according to the *Journal Officiel*.

The births in Paris between June and October, 1870, were about double what they were between June and October, 1871.

In future no white horses are to be employed in the French Army. They were found to be such excellent guides to the Prussians there to direct their fire. A blow to French Wouvermans.

The prospectus is issued of the London Central Railway Company, which will connect the northern and southern stations—Euston-square with Charing Cross—a great desideratum.

The treasonable offenses in Ireland in 1871 were thirty-seven, as against forty-seven in 1870. They were not of a serious character, and since 1866 there has been a great decrease in this class of crime.

During the past five years, extraordinary efforts have been made to reduce the amount of pauperism in England, and the last Poor-law returns show a gratifying decrease throughout the country.

Bishop DUPANLOUP has been engaged in a war of words with GAMBETTA, anent the latter's speech on education. The Bishop informs him that even his own party dubbed his tenure of office "a dictatorship of incapacity."

There has been a postal conference at Melbourne of representatives of all the Australian Colonies, which has resulted in a resolution to establish two routes of mail service, one by San Francisco and another Suez Canal-ward. This is subject to the consent of England to bear half the expense.

If it be true, as reported, that the Queen of the Belgians is *enceinte*, there will be very eager expectation at Brussels. It will be remembered that the lamented death of the young Crown Prince in 1868 left the King without a son, and the Count DE FLANDRES, his brother, has daughters only.

There was quite a scene when Count BEUST left Vienna lately to enter upon his Ambassadorial duties at London. The station was crowded with distinguished persons, including Hon. ROBERT LYTTON, (Owen Meredith,) the novelist's only son, who is in the Legation there, and the Ex-Chancellor's carriage was a mass of bouquets.

It is now stated that Prince METTERNICH has asked to be relieved of his Ambassadorial duties in Paris, and will probably be replaced by Count APPONGI. The Princess was a great social leader under the Second Empire, and on very intimate terms at the Tuileries, and this intimacy of the Ambassador and his wife with the Ex-Imperial family is said to have produced an uncomfortableness in the altered state of affairs which makes them desire to leave Paris.

Oysters have become of late so entirely beyond the means of men in moderate circumstances in France, that snails have become a common substitute, and it is reckoned that from 60,000 to 70,000 are daily consumed in Paris, being sold at from twelve to fifteen cents (American) a dozen. We do not hear of their having yet come to this in England, but oysters there are extremely dear, the beds having in many places become exhausted.

For a long time the theatres of Dublin have been inexplicably dingy, dreary and neglected, but now a new house, called "The Gaiety," has just been opened, which seems to merit its name. The inaugural address was spoken to a capital house by Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, whose famous grandmother often played on the Dublin boards, and that admirable comedy of an Irish playwright, "She Stoops to Conquer," was played by an excellent company with marked success.

The appointment of Gen. KOLLER as civil and military Governor of Bohemia, is regarded as indicating a determination on the part of the Government to resort to coercive measures to maintain order there, should the necessity arise. It appears that the General has already been employed in a similar task, on which occasion he proclaimed the country in a state of siege, and reduced it to order. The ill-feeling continues. Anti-German meetings are held, and the bitterness against the Magyars, especially, is intense.

The Maharajah DHULEEP SINGH, who receives $150,000 a year from the British Government, and prefers leaving it to look after his Indian dominions while he enjoys himself in England, is a great sportsman, and the Prince of WALES was to have gone to shoot with him at the time his illness came on. The Maharajah is about thirty-two years old; he is a very decided member of the Evangelical school, and lives a most irreproachable life. He resides almost always at his country-seat in Norfolk, where about 12,000 head of game, exclusive of rabbits, are annually shot.

On the 27th November an immense meeting of Radicals was held at Madrid, at which M. RUIZ ZORILLA, the Ex-Premier, was present. He made a spirited speech, in the course of which he said: "We aim at power, not for personal ambition, but to prove compatibility of monarchy with liberty." The other speeches were of a similar complexion, and the meeting dispersed quietly, after various resolutions on the part of those present to unite their efforts in favor of the party at the coming election. The correspondent of the Madrid *Epoca*, writing from London, says: "But the gravest thing is that the turns given to political questions by the Cortes have destroyed here all confidence in the establishment of the dynasty of Savoy on the throne, securing the maintenance of peace in Spain."

Lord and Lady WARWICK will have this consolation in their much lamented misfortune, that their home will no longer be thronged from morning till night with a crowd of sight-seers. It is incredible how ill-bred, pushing and impertinent such persons too often are. Some time since, when a gentleman was going over the castle, he asked the attendant if Lord and Lady WARWICK were then there, and was told they were. He then, turning to a lady with him, expressed his sense of their kind consideration in permitting every room of interest to be exhibited, even when they were at the castle. The servant smiled and said: "Your remarks are very different, Sir, to those of the last party I showed over. There was a lady among them furious with me because I told her that I could not take her into her ladyship's boudoir because she was then sitting there." "Show-houses" are very often by no means an unmitigated pleasure to their owners.

It seems likely that the ever-to-be-lamented death of Bishop PATTESON, who has been put to death while engaged in missionary enterprise on one of the Polynesian islands, will at length arouse the British Colonial Office from its torpor in reference to the slave trade carried on by British colonists in that part of the world. There appears to be no doubt that the unfortunate prelate met his death at the hands of those who were resolved to inspire his kidnapping countrymen with fear. PATTESON was SELWYN's right-hand man, and in zeal for the propagation of his faith, and dauntless courage, was in nowise his inferior. The eldest son of one of the soundest and sweetest-tempered lawyers who ever sat on the British Bench, he gave up the brilliant prospects foreshadowed by his school and college career to devote his life to the work of a missionary, and had never revisited England since he first went to New-Zealand, many years ago. His mother was a COLERIDGE, sister to the biographer of KEBLE, and consequently aunt of the very able Attorney-General whose connection with the Tichborne case has made him world-famous.

The Old and New Common Council.

A caucus of several of the members of the incoming Common Council was held in the City Hall yesterday, the subject discussed being the procuring of a room in which the two Boards may meet for organization on the 1st prox. It is understood that the new Boards will meet in the two apartments commonly known as the Governor's Room, and the old Boards will, of course, meet in the chambers now used by them. Fourteen of the newly elected Assistant Aldermen appeared before the Mayor's chief Clerk, yesterday morning, and demanded that their oaths of office, taken before Judge CARDOZO, should be filed. The Clerk said that his instructions from the Mayor were to receive the oaths, but not to file them.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 23.

By Judge Cardozo.

John Kinzie et al. *vs.* Thomas Kinzie et al.; judgment granted.

Wait *vs.* Goelchuis et al.; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 23.

By Judge Freedman.

Frederick W. Lohman *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company; order granted.

Nicholas Quackenboss *vs.* Alexander Edgar; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 23.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter of Henry Johnson; petitioner ordered to be discharged.

Lyon *vs.* Breidenbach; order to plead and reference.

Bouton *vs.* Ford et al.; motion to vacate attachment denied.

MARINE CONRT.

The following are the assignments of Judges in the Marine Court for the year 1872:

GENERAL TERM.

January, Shea, Spaulding and Gross; February, Shea, Joachimsen and Tracy; March, Shea, Curtis and Spaulding; April, Shea, Gross and Tracy; May, Shea, Joachimsen and Spaulding; June, Shea, Tracy and Gross; September, Shea, Curtis and Spaulding; October, Shea, Joachimsen and Curtis; November, Shea, Curtis and Tracy; December, Shea, Joachimsen and Gross.

TRIAL TERMS.

January—Part I., Spaulding; Part II., Gross; Part III., Joachimsen. February—Part I., Joachimsen; Part II., Shea; Part III., Tracy. March—Part I., Gross; Part II., Curtis; Part III., Shea. April—Part I., Curtis; Part II., Spaulding; Part III., Tracy. May—Part I., Shea; Part II., Joachimsen; Part III., Gross. June—Part I., Tracy; Part II., Spaulding; Part III., Curtis. September—Part I., Curtis; Part II., Shea; Part III., Tracy. October—Part I., Gross; Part II., Tracy; Part III., Spaulding. November—Part I., Joachimsen; Part II, Gross; Part III., Curtis. December—Part I., Spaulding; Part II., Shea; Part III., Joachimsen.

CHAMBERS.

January, Justice Tracy; February, Justice Gross; March, Justice Joachimsen; April, Justice Shea; May, Justice Spalding; June, Justice Gross; July, Justice Curtis; August, Justice Spaulding; September, Justice Joachimsen; October, Justice Shea; November, Justice Tracy; December, Justice Curtis.

The Court has also adopted the following rules for the ensuing year:

The Justice holding Court, Part III., will try all cases upon process of warrant, attachment, or short summons; such cases will be placed on a separate trial calendar.

All non-enumerated motions on notice or order to show cause must be heard before the Justice in attendance at "Chambers," and orders to show cause will be made returnable before such Justice.

Parties are at liberty, before a cause is put on the "day calendar," by consent in writing filed with the Clerk, to select their own day for trial; but when a cause is on the day calendar, and reached in regular order, and neither party moving, or no legal excuse being shown by affidavit for postponement, the case will be marked adjourned to go to the foot of the calendar. Applications to postpone on affidavits to be heard and seconded by the Judge at Chambers.

The Trial Terms will commence on the first Monday of each month, and continue (Saturdays excepted) to the commencement of the General Term.

The General Terms will commence on the last Monday of each month, except July and August; Chief-Justice SHEA, when present, shall preside.

During the months of July and August there will not be any regular jury called; but the Justice holding Court will order special panels in his discretion. During July and August there will be but one day calendar, on Tuesday and Friday, held in Part I., and the Justice holding Court will also dispose of the ordinary motions.

Actual engagements of counsel in a Court of record only will be received as a valid reason for retaining a cause in its place on the day calendar, and such reservation will cease with such engagement.

Actions against the Sheriff in his official capacity will be entitled to preference the first time the cause is on the day calendar, but will not have a preference, of course, on any adjourned or reserved day.

Motions for new trials on the ground of newly-discovered evidence shall be made on at least eight days' notice before the Judge at Chambers, upon such papers as are required by the practice of the Supreme Court.

All orders shall specify and describe the affidavits and papers read and filed on the hearing of the motion.

Appeals from orders made at Chambers shall be brought to hearing at the earliest General Term, after taking the appeal upon certified copies by the Clerk of all the papers used on the motion, the order appealed from, and the notice of appeal. And the like note of issue shall be filed and notice of argument served as in other appeal causes.

In actions transferred to this Court from other Courts of record, the party, on filing the order, shall at the same time file with the Clerk of this Court fairly engrossed copies of the summons and pleadings in such action, or the Clerk shall not enter the cause on the trial calendar until such copies shall have been filed.

RULES FOR CASES &C., AT GENERAL TERM.

Ordered, That no case or exceptions on appeal shall hereafter be filed by the Clerk of this Court, unless the same is so ordered by the Justice or referee who tried the cause.

No case or exceptions will be ordered to be filed until it shall have been engrossed or printed after settlement, with all the papers and exhibits required to be inserted therein.

If no case or bill of exceptions is on file, or if one is on file without the order of the Judge or referee who tried the cause, directing the same to be filed, then the cause shall not be put on the General Term Calendar.

The General Term Clerk shall specify on the General Term Calendar by what Judge or referee said cause was tried. Appeals from motions shall have preference.

Cases or exceptions presented for settlement shall have plainly marked upon the proposed case or exceptions, and also upon the stenographer's minutes of the evidence, the parts to which the proposed amendments are applicable, together with the number of the amendment.

In all cases the parties shall deliver twelve copies of the printed papers and points to the Clerk at the commencement of the argument, which printed case shall contain a certificate of the Clerk that the case has been duly filed upon the order of the Judge or referee who tried the cause.

The order appointing referee and the formal judgment appealed from must appear in the printed papers.

Serious Fires in Fifty-first-Street and Hester-Street.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the smoke-house of WM. RUPRECHT, in rear of No. 502 West Fifty-first-street, which was totally destroyed with its contents, causing a loss of $500. The fire extended to the adjoining blacksmith-shop of GEORGE RESCHLON, causing a loss of $200, and to the stable of JOHN C. KOBE, in rear of No. 504 West Fifty-first-street, where a loss of $100 was caused.

At 8¼ o'clock A. M. yesterday fire was discovered on the fifth floor of No. 175 Hester-street, occupied by BOCK, SCHNEIDER & CO., as a manufactory of parlor matches, and occasioned a loss of $2,500 before it was extinguished. G. H. SMITH, buttons, lost $500 in damage to stock on the second floor; insured for $4,500. GRISCOM & CO., umbrellas, on the third floor, lost $1,000 in damage to stock; insured for $5,000. JOHN MCARDLE, liquors, on the first floor, lost $200, but was insured for $1,500. A. GRUNNING, mustard manufacturer, on the first floor of Nos. 177 and 179, had his stock damaged to the amount of $200. A. STEINSMAN, manufacturer of quilts, on the second, third and fourth floors, lost $200 in damage to stock; insured for $6,000. The fifth floor of this building was occupied by BOCK, SCHNEIDER & CO., who are insured for $9,000. The buildings are owned by S. T. MEYERS, No. 81 Walker-street, and will require $1,500 for repairs, but are fully insured. The disaster is supposed to have been caused by mice nibbling matches in the factory.

Weather of the Week at the Central Park Meteorological Department.

The following is an abstract of the report for the week, ending at 2 P. M. yesterday:

BAROMETER.

	Inches.
Mean	30.018
Maximum at 9 A. M. Dec. 22	30.486
Minimum at 1 P. M. Dec. 20	29.400
Range	1.086

THERMOMETER.

	Degrees.
Mean	23.0
Maximum at 1 P. M. Dec. 18	41.5
	Below Zero.
Minimum at 8 A. M. Dec. 21	2.9
Range	43.5

REMARKS.

	Inch.
Dec. 17—Snow from 5¾ A. M. to 6:40 A. M.; amount of water	.01
Dec. 18—Snow from 9¼ A. M. to 12 M.; amount of water	.10
Dec. 19—Snow from 0 h. 40 m. P. M. to 6:50 P. M.; amount of water	.08
Dec. 20—Snow from 5 A. M. to 6:20 A. M.; amount of water	.01
Dec. 22—Rain from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; amount of water	.09
Dec. 23—Rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 2 P. M.; amount of water	.32
Total amount of water for week	.61
	Miles.
Distance traveled by the wind during the week	1,351

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 23.

$4,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.114	7,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 92
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.115¼	1,000 do........... 93¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..117¼	21,000 do........... 94
40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...113⅛	29,000 Un.P.7s,L.G.bs.. 79
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.109⅜	2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. div..... 87
15,000 U.S.5-20R.,'65,n.109⅛	3,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.... 90¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115¼	2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.103
500 do..........115	8,000 do........... 103⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.115⅛	1,000 C. & Tol. S. F. bs.103¼
10,000 Va. 6s, Cons.... 51½	1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 94⅛
3,000 do........... 51	1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.. 89
10,000 do.......s60. 51	5,000 O. & Miss. 2d C. bs 81¼
10,000 N. C. 6s, old bds.......s3. 31¼	100 Cons. Coal of Md.. 39¾
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan.&July.c. 24⅝	400 do........b3. 40
1,000 do.......... 24½	100 Adams Express.c. 93⅝
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. bds. 62⅛	100 Erie........... 32⅛
2,000 Mo. St. 6s..b. c. 98	300 Tol., Wab. & West. 68
15,000 H.&S.J.8s.C.bs. 93⅞	200 Chi. & R. I....... 105¾
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 97	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 88
	100 Long Island...... 61

SATURDAY, Dec. 23—P. M.

The Bank return shows a very large liquidation of Loans and Discounts, and even a much larger decrease in the general line of Deposits, with an unexpected loss on the Gold average. The difference against the Greenback average was looked for. There is a considerable share of the decrease in Loans and in Deposits, due to the fact that the outside Banks, not members of the Clearing-house, whose reports have heretofore been included as a matter of courtesy, are now dropped from the Clearing-house return.

Decrease in loans	$11,796,700
Of which outside banks	4,533,700
Actual decrease in Custom-house	$7,263,000
Decrease in deposits	$18,544,600
Of which outside banks	4,742,600
Actual decrease in Custom-house	$13,802,000
Decrease in gold	$2,986,300
Of which outside banks	45,100
Actual decrease in Custom-house	$2,941,200
Decrease in greenbacks	$3,314,600
Of which outside banks	645,800
Actual decrease in Custom-house	$2,669,800
Decrease in circulation	$458,200
Of which outside banks	453,300
Actual decrease in Custom-house	$4,900

The Lawful Money surplus over the required 25 ₩ cent. to Deposits and Circulation, as compared with the previous return, leaves about $1,551,425.

Money closed easier today at 7 ₩ cent. on account of the three days interest which lenders make over the Christmas Haliday.

The Stock Exchange Board adjourned early, and even while in session could register but few of the transactions made because of the Christmas Eve carnival which the members, old as well as young, feel bound traditionally to observe with penny whistles and such-like noisy demonstrations. After the adjournment there was considerable busines done in the Hall of the Exchange between the Brokers, and at strongly advancing prices on nearly all the Railroads, and on some of the Railway Mortgages. Little or no regard was paid to the Bank Statement, although less favorable than looked for, and the month of December had before known no such *Bullish* market as today. New-York Central Stock and Scrip, Union Pacific Stock and Bonds, Rock Island, Wabash, Ohios, &c., were all in strong demand, and from 1 to 2 ₩ cent. higher than on Friday. The First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Road rose to 94 ₩ cent., and additional dealings were had in the Land Grants and Incomes of the same Road.

The Stock Exchange Building was closed up at 3 o'clock. The following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Southern State Bonds were exceptions to the general firmness. The Public Funds were steady in prices, but not active.

Gold sold down to 108⅜ ₩ cent. in the forenoon, but after the Bank return, showing an unlooked for loss on the Gold average of nearly three millions, (accounted for by some of the Brokers by the exceptional loans made of the Banks early in the week in Gold by way of raising Money outside,) the price stiffened up to 108⅝ ₩ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 23.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109½	109½
United States 5-20s of 1862	109¼	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	115½	115¼
American Gold	108⅜	108⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	93¾	94½
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	88½	88½
Reading	110¾	111
Chicago and Rock Island	104¾	106½
North-west Common	63½	64½
North-west Preferred	89½	89
Pacific Mail	53⅞	54½
St. Paul Preferred	77½	77½
St. Paul Common	53½	54½
Ohio and Mississippi	44½	44½
Toledo and Wabash	67½	68½
Western Telegraph	68¼	68½
Erie	32⅛	32½
Union Pacific	28¼	28½
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	91½	92½
Lake Shore Scrip	84	84½

At the very close the market was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 23, 1871.

Gold receipts	$882,688	74
Gold payments	511,548	19
Gold balance	67,416,973	11
Currency receipts	615,281	22
Currency payments	772,650	16
Currency balance	12,463,669	57
Customs	260,000	00
Cancelled Gold Certificates sent to Washington	266,000	00

The Merchants' National Bank has made a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 2, free of tax.

The old Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have declared their 83d Half-Yearly Dividend, *Ten ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The West-Side Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. will pay the half-yearly Gold Coupon of the Northern Pacific Road.

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-street, will pay the January Gold Interest of the Union Pacific Road.

The Virginia Legislature yesterday resolved *not* to pay the January Interest on any part of the Public Debt of the Commonwealth, and thereupon adjourned over the Holidays.

The week's imports of General Merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,764,232.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Six ₩ cent. Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid, free of tax, at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., in New-York, and at the office of the Company, in Boston, on and after Jan. 2.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY IS completed to Hudson, and will have trains running to St. Paul by the commencement of the coming year. This route will be the trunk line for the Eastern and Western business of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, as well as for the through business to the East, the line being 100 miles shorter than by the present route. The grain and lumber business of the road is very considerable and steadily increasing, yielding sufficient return to pay interest. The Land Grant and property of every description belonging to the Company is worth more than double the amount of the mortgage, and is held as security for the bonds, which are payable, interest and principal, in gold, bearing seven per cent. per annum. Bonds are for sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., agents for the Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers. No. 11 Wall-st.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK, of No. 42 Bond-street, was brought up at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge made by KATE NEWTON and other ballet girls of Niblo's troupe. She was allowed out on her own recognizance to appear for examination on Tuesday next.

DANIEL E. FINN, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON and WALTER KELLY, charged with shooting MAURICE STACK, at No. 199 Washington-street, on the 8th of November, were admitted to bail, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, the physician having pronounced the wounded man out of danger.

An examination was had, yesterday, before Justice HOGAN in the case of FREDERICK SNEDECKER, charged with forging bonds of the Allentown School District to the amount of $10,000.

PATRICK LENNEN, of No. 536 West Twenty-seventh-street, had three ribs broken yesterday by a casting falling on him in the foundry No. 556 West Twenty-seventh-street.

FREDERICK MULLER, of No. 767 Washington-street, was severely injured yesterday by a collision at Hudson and Morton streets, between an Eighth-avenue car on which he was riding and a coal-cart.

JOHN KEYSER died yesterday at No. 641 Washington-street from injuries received by falling through the hatchway of No. 80 Front-street.

PHILLIP SHERRY, a fireman on a Jersey City ferry-boat, was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN on a charge of stealing a chest of tea from a truck on board the boat.

Justice HOGAN, yesterday, committed HENRY MEHAN on a charge of stealing cigars worth $160 from CHRISTOPHER DILKER, No. 58 Cortlandt-street.

JOHN RESCUE, who is declared by Capt. HOWE, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, to be one of the oldest confidence operators known to the Police, was committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of swindling JOHN NELSON out of $70, at the New-Haven Depot.

JAMES CURRAN, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house at No. 6 Hamilton-street, was brought before the Essex Market Court, yesterday, on a charge of brutally beating a sailor named LARS HANSEN. He was bailed in $500 to answer.

CHAS. MURPHY, of No. 226 York-street, Brooklyn, entered the ladies' room of Cogan's Hall, corner of First-avenue and Eleventh-street, while a ball was in progress, and stole therefrom several articles of wearing apparel. He was committed by Justice SCOTT.

EDWARD LAWLESS, residing at No. 236 Elizabeth-street, went before Justice COX, yesterday, and entered complaint against WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, of No. 147 Christopher-street, charging him with having stolen a horse and cart of the value of $190, and a load of coal. LIVINGSTON was committed.

MARK LEVI, a pawnbroker on Grand-street, was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for two months for assaulting MARY EVERSON, a married woman, living at No. 140 Mulberry-street.

Protecting Dumb Animals and Punishing Cruel Drivers.

The past week has been one of unusual activity for the officers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. During the snow-storms the car lines were blocked until four horses were provided for each car. Even then the poor beasts had very hard work to get along. PATRICK KAVANAGH, a driver on the Avenue C line of cars, was arrested for cruelly beating one of his horses with his car-hook because the animal kept tumbling over the frozen ground, his shoes being as smooth as glass. Fifteen arrests were made, chiefly for overloading teams. JEREMIAH PURCELL, driver for KIMMEY, the pork carman, was yesterday fined $10 for having forty dead porkers, weighing nearly 8,000 pounds, on his truck. Judge DOWLING said that one ton for each horse was an ample load, especially at this season of the year, when the streets were in such bad condition. T. MCDONALD was fined $5 for driving a horse with two sores under the collar and very lame, before one of CHAPIN's express wagons. P. STATTMULLER was fined $5 for a similar offense. JAMES MCDONALD, of No. 92 Christopher-street, was sent to the City Prison for ten days for starving his horse. AARON LOEB, a milk vender, was fined $10 for turning out a diseased cow to die in an alley-way during a snow-storm.

Collector Arthur's Proposed Customs Reform.

The following important letter, addressed to the President of the Chamber of Commerce, explains itself:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1871. }

SIR: The rates of storage and labor chargeable on "unclaimed goods," established in 1857 and approved by the Chamber of Commerce in February of that year, have remained without revision. The large increase of business and the requirements of commerce demand the establishment of a schedule suitable to the present time. May I ask the co-operation of your honorable body in the appointment of a committee to meet with a committee of warehouse proprietors and a committee from this office for the purpose of fixing a scale of prices which shall be agreed upon as the future charges at this port?

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

The Chamber of Commerce will meet in a few days to act upon Gen. ARTHUR's suggestions.

Statistics of the Week.

Fourteen hundred and one persons were arrested last week by the Police.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports 29 fires during the past week, with an estimated loss of $15,820, and an insurance of $146,900. Of these disasters, 10 were caused by carelessness, 8 by mismanaged or defective heating apparatus, 5 by kerosene or naphtha, and the others were accidents.

Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, reports 57 still births, 440 births, 148 marriages, and 452 deaths, the latter being 15 below the mortality of the previous week. There was an increase of 8 in the number of cases of small-pox, and an increase of 2 in the number of deaths from this disease.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature in this City yesterday:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	29	37	38	43
Height of bar. in inch.	29.29	[illegible]	30.24	29.95

BROOKLYN NEWS.

City Court—Before Judge Neilson—The Nicholson Pavement on Fourth-Street.

In the case of CHAS. WILSON against the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners, R. W. TRUNDY, and the City of Brooklyn, the defendant, the City of Brooklyn, demur to the complaint of the plaintiff applying for an injunction restraining the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners from proceeding with the work of repaving Fourth-street, in the Eastern District, from Division-avenue to Grand-street, with the wooden pavement known as the Improved DeGolyer or Robbin's block pavement, under the contract entered into with the defendant, R. W. TRUNDY. The complaint alleges that the act of 1870, which gives the Water Board the power to act in the premises, requires Commissioners before proceeding to have an application in writing of a majority of the property-owners fronting on the street or portion of the street proposed to be paved. It proceeds to allege that this provision of the law had not been complied with, and that the Water Board, and the City of Brooklyn which they represent, never acquired jurisdiction to lay the pavement upon this part of the City of Brooklyn, averring—first, that a majority of the property-owners interested, never signed the application for this pavement; and, second, are opposed to it and always have been.

The argument on the demurrer came on this morning, when the Corporation Counsel appeared for the city and Mr. BERGEN for the plaintiff. Mr. DE WITT relied mainly on the case of The Concrete Pavement Company *vs.* ROBERT FUREY, holding that the decision therein settled that no court had the power to interfere by injunction with the city authorities before any assessment had been laid. The decision was reserved.

Supervisor Wills Denounced.

At a private meeting of Germans of the Sixteenth Ward, held on Friday evening, the course of Supervisor WILLS in voting for JAMES SHEVLIN for keeper of the Penitentiary, was denounced in unmeasured terms. It was stated by the speakers that nowhere was there a greater or more successful fight made against the corrupt "Ring" at the last election, than in this ward, and the Germans rallied almost to a man in support of WILLS as Commissioner of Charities and Correction. Great then was their surprise and indignation at finding him in full harmony with the fountain head of the Ring, last Tuesday. His back-down at a most critical moment was most abhorrent to Teutonic mind, and no explanation he can give will ever be acceptable to his former most enthusiastic supporters. At the meeting, over which Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS presided, their views were fully expressed, and a resolution was passed denouncing WILLS for his Shevlin vote. The meeting pledged itself to support good men, without regard to party affiliation.

The Election Frauds in the Sixth Ward.

The City Court, Judge MCCUN presiding, was yesterday employed in empaneling a jury in the case of The People against THOMAS MCGIFF, JOHN SHANDLEY and MICHAEL J. WELDON, and finally succeeded, the jury standing as follows: Peter Crawford, No. 70 Ross-street; Geo. McGuirk, No. 170 Portland-avenue; Joseph Kellogg, No. 280 Tompkins-avenue; James Campbell, No. 674 Gates-avenue; W. Youngblood, No. 46 Downey-street; Otto W. Van Tyle, No. 18 Fillmore-place; Henry Mangles, No. 185 Cumberland-street; W. H. Hatings, No. 267 Ryerson-street; Thos. O. Young, No. 62 Wyckoff-street; Abraham Conrad, No. 146 Bridge-street; George R. Latham, No. 4 St. Felix-street; Geo. W. Almey, No. 25 St. James-place. The Court then discharged the jury until Tuesday morning.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.

The following is the report of the business for the week in this office:

Wills proved—Benjamin J. Libberman, Michael Moore, John Black and Sarah H. Arnold. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named persons, viz.: Lucretia Ann Voorhies, of Flatlands; George McCauley, John Black, Mary E. Smith, Phebe Jane Miller, Ada Brown, Elsey Ricks, Lucy Ann Holden, Peter Berg and Michael McGee, of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Samuel Dikerman were granted to George Rushmore; of Margaret King, Thomas King and Ellen King, to Margaret Duckworth, their mother; of Hugh J. McGee, to Michael Shearman, of Brooklyn.

A Railroad Train Detained by an Attachment.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 21.

Some time ago H. C. LORD, formerly President of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company, brought suit against the Whitewater Valley Railroad Company for services. The case is still in the Courts. The corporation being a foreign one, it having been organized under the laws of Indiana, through which State its track is laid, Mr. LORD, last Saturday, obtained an attachment for the purpose of levying upon its property, and had it sent to Cleves in the custody of a Deputy Sheriff, who served it upon the conductor and engineer of a train outward bound, on the way to Harrison and beyond. Of course those persons were powerless to do otherwise than obey the mandate of the Court, notwithstanding it might incommode a large number of people, and seriously interfere with the running arrangement of the road to such an extent possibly as to cause any number of collisions. Finally, after five hours of impatient waiting, satisfactory arrangements having been entered into by which Mr. LORD would be secured for any judgment he might recover against the Company, a telegram was sent from the city releasing the train.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SENSIBLE BOOKS FOR THE SENSIBLE.

Published by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

PHONOGRAPHY, HYDROPATHY,
PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY,
PHYSIOGNOMY, PSYCHOLOGY,
ETHNOLOGY, MECHANISM,
PHOTOGRAPHY, ANATOMY,
MEDICINE. AGRICULTURE,
EDUCATION, &c.

Man in Genesis and Geology, $1. Wedlock, $1 50. How to Read Character, $1 25. New Physiognomy, $5, $8, or $10. Oratory, with Chairman's Guide, $1 50. Pope's Essay on Man, $1. Æsop's Fables, fine edition, $1. How to Write, Talk, Behave and Do Business, $2 25. And a large stock of other useful Books "for all times."

DRUNKEN LEGISLATORS.—RIGHTS and duties of American citizens in securing good men to serve them in all places of public trust. Down with dissipation, dishonesty and political rings, and up with sobriety, virtue, integrity, patriotism, righteousness, Godliness. See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.

YOUR LIPS—YOUR LOVER'S LIPS; THICK Lips; Thin Lips; All about the Lips and the Mouth; How to Beautify, or to Spoil the Lips and the Mouth. In the JANUARY NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.

EXPRESSION IN FACE, FORM AND FEATURE.—Something for artists, on the anatomy and philosophy of expression, by Sir CHARLES BELL, in JANUARY NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.

NEW VOL., NO. 1, NOW READY!—Useful, entertaining, indispensable! Good Health, Good Habits; How to train up a Child; How to choose a Pursuit; and how to read correctly the character of those we meet, are among the objects of the Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1872. Only $3 a year, or 30 cents a number. Newsmen supply it. Clubbed with either of Harper's or other $4 magazine for $6; and with *Christian Union*, $3—and a pair of chromos $10—that is, the worth of $18 all for $5 50, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE LAW OF PROGRESS AS SEEN in Intercommunication Among Men, The Pedestrian, Canoe, Horse, Wheels, Ship, Steam, The Magnet in JANUARY NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.

TAKING COLD—ITS CAUSE, ITS EFfects, and its cure on Hygienic principles, is given in the JANUARY NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, or $3 a year. New Volume. Newsmen have it.

CRAZY RULERS FROM CALIGULA and Nero, down to Andrew Johnson in JANUARY NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.

MARRIAGE AMONG BIRDS.—ARE they Polygamists? The question answered in JANUARY NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.

INFLUENCE OF FORESTS ON CLIMATE.—Value of trees; duty of States in securing the planting of trees on every farm, in JANUARY NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, or $3 a year. Ask your newsman for it.

GREAT FIRES OF ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES—Jerusalem, Rome, London, Moscow, Constantinople, New-York, Pittsburg, St. Louis, San Francisco, Portland, Sacramento, Chicago, in JANUARY NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF the Children's Fold respectfully solicits donations for Christmas and for support of the orphans. The festival on THURSDAY AFTERNOON. Rev. Edward Cordley, No. 437 East 58th-st.; Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th-st.; W. H. Newman, No. 119 Pearl-st.; Richard J. Garrettson, No. 55 Liberty-st.; Mrs. George Depew, No. 38 East 28th-st., and Mrs. Dan. Huntington, No. 49 East 20th-st., will forward any gifts for the institution.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.........$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED), ONLY.........1,079,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees.
DEC. 1, 1871. 28 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, DEC. 11, 1871.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on Friday, Dec. 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each holder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their Post-office address since July 1, 1871, are required to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

J. BARNEY, Treasurer.

Office of the RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAVING THIS DAY complied with the requisition of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York by the full payment by its stockholders of the fifty per cent. assessment made upon them, and ALL IMPAIRMENT, (caused by the recent conflagration at Chicago,) has thereby been made good, and the CAPITAL RESTORED TO TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS over and above ALL LIABILITIES.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE COMPANY,
NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST., ROOM NO. 37,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., Room No. 37, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The question of ratifying the past acts and proceedings of the trustees and other officers will also come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.
HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from this date, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner Broadway and 42d-st., on Jan. 8, 1872.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and longer if required. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Dec. 28, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 9, 1872. C. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secy.

LOST OR STOLEN.—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,374, for one hundred shares of the Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company in the name of F. P. James & Co., dated May 9, 1871.

Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing, negotiating, or receiving the same.

A reward will be paid upon its return to S. SKAATS & BROTHER, Brokers, No. 34 Broad-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company (the corporators of the Company) will be held at No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.

A. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank, and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1872, to stockholders of which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

JOHN T. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this bank for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid, free of tax, on and after presentation at the office of the Company, [illegible]

F. S. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

FITCH & ELLIS,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
Offer safe and desirable
8 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
10 per Cent. Bonds at 85 and interest.
Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 16th day of December, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$972,758 08
Overdrafts	1,213 [illegible]
United States bonds to secure circulation	200,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	[illegible]
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	114,000 00
Due from other national banks	[illegible]
Due from State banks and bankers	1,125 [illegible]
Current expenses	[illegible]
Checks and other cash items, including revenue stamps	[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing-house	[illegible]
Bills of national banks	[illegible]
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	[illegible]
Specie, viz.: Gold Treasury notes	150,000 00
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]
Clearing-house certificates	[illegible]
Total	$1,877,767 5[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund		250,000 00
Interest	$12,549 24	
Profit and loss	4,246 80	[illegible]
Circulating notes outstanding		[illegible]
Individual deposits		1,066,959 [illegible]
Certified checks		[illegible]
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,000 00
United States deposits		[illegible]
Due to national banks		[illegible]
Due to State banks and bankers		[illegible]
Total		$1,877,767 5[illegible]

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1871. JESSE WEST, Jr., Notary Public, City and County New-York.

Correct—Attest:
AMOS R. ENO,
HENRY A. HURLBUT, } Directors.
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE,

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY STOCK.—Want to borrow $3,000 for six months, on 200 shares Manhattan Gas Stock, or will sell the same. Address M. S., Box No. 2,553 Post-office.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January. Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. JOHN H. LYON, President.

GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

DEPOSITS.........$6,775,000 00

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

Interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1872; or if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Interest begins Jan. 1 on new deposits of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received on deposit.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 NASSAU-ST., (Sun Building,) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid Jan. 22, 1872.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest accordingly. Bank open daily 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 274 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. SIX PER CENT.

The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to account and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

1872.—JANUARY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

The twenty-third semi-annual interest Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22. [illegible] interest will commence from Jan. 1.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 21x53x100, elegant order, between 5th and Madison avs., on Murray Hill; a bargain; possession May, 1872. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$32,500.—FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x57, with extension, fine order, 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (in fee); [illegible] W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A MODern first-class extra wide corner house, four-story high stoop, with or without extra lot and stable. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 54 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, [illegible]-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FINE LOFTS, 50x100, WITH STEAM power to let, together or separately; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

TO LET—NO. 483 BROOME-ST., BETWEEN Greene and Mercer sts. Apply to H. G. PEDDER, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, No. 309 Canal-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

$300.—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE wanted for boarders; [illegible] below 14th-st. Address N. W. BIKER, [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ARE OFFERING
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS
IN
FANCY SILKS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK THE FINEST LINE OF COLORS IN
EVENING SILKS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
ALSO, A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF WHITE CORDED SILKS,
ARMURES AND SATINS
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR BRIDAL DRESSES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Have made a great reduction of
Prices in
BLACK SILKS
Of all the celebrated makes, from $1 25 to the finest production of Lyons.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
1872. NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS. 1872.
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
Will continue their great sale of
CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

5,000 DRESS PATTERNS OF FRENCH AND BRITISH PLAIN, MIXED AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, FROM 20 CENTS UPWARD. FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR PATRONS, THESE GOODS WILL BE DISPLAYED ON A SEPARATE COUNTER, IN THE CENTRE OF THE STORE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 26,

A LARGE LOT OF NEW DESIGNS IN DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, FROM TWO TO SIX YARDS LONG, WITH NAPKINS EN SUITE, SUITABLE FOR NEW-YEAR TABLES. THREE CASES OF ELEGANT TOWELS, DOILIES, TRAY NAPKINS, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO COVERS, IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

5x5 NAPKINS, $1 PER DOZEN.
8-4, 9-4 AND 10-4 BLEACHED DAMASK, FROM 60 CENTS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN
FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, AT A
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 26.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN THEIR LACE DEPARTMENT.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF REAL VALENCIENNES SETS AT $3 75, $4 50, $5 TO $10, AND HANDKERCHIEFS FROM $3 TO $25.
REAL POINT LACE SETS FROM $10 TO $14.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE SETS AT $4, $5 50 to $30.
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE IN ELEGANT PARIS-MADE FANCY BOXES, SUITABLE FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' TUCKED YOKED NIGHT-DRESSES, $1 50.
LADIES' TUCKED YOKE CHEMISES, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED DRAWERS TO MATCH, 75c.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED AND PUFFED BREAKFAST SACQUES, $1.
LADIES' CASHMERE MORNING ROBES, $6.
LADIES' FRENCH-WOVEN CORSETS, 75c., UPWARD.
LADIES' PANIERS IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.
LADIES' CLOTH SACQUES REDUCED TO $20.
LADIES' WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, SATINE, ALPACA, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DINNER, RECEPTION, AND BALL-DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

GREAT BARGAINS,
D. O'Sullivan & Co.,
900 Broadway, Corner of 20th-St.,
Are clearing out their Winter stock regardless of cost, to make room for Spring importations.

BARGAINS IN
CLOAKS, COSTUMES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE COLLARS, LACE SETS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
INFANT'S HATS, CAPS AND BASKETS,
ORGANDIE EVENING DRESSES AND
TUNICS FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

J. ROTHSCHILD,
NO. 58 WEST 14TH-ST.,
NEAR 6TH-AV.,
Will open, Tuesday, Dec. 26, five cases of special novelties in PARIS FLOWERS, for dress trimming and evening toilets.

Also, an immense variety of the choicest description in Hair Ornaments, consisting of Marabouts and Ostrich Feathers, Pompons, Aigrettes, Humming-birds, new styles in Pearl Butterflies, &c.

The above goods are of the very latest designs, and especially imported for New Year's RECEPTIONS.

2,000 dozen Durand's French-make Kid Gloves, in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 buttons, in all the light shades. Neck-ties and Scarfs in every shade imaginable.

We also call the attention of our customers, that we have greatly reduced our Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats, which are of the most recherché style. Also, an elegant stock of Reception and Evening Bonnets. Also, an elegant variety of the choicest selection of Millinery Goods, &c.

J. ROTHSCHILD,
No. 58 West 14th-st.,
Near 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

GENUINE FURS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS AND BOAS.
SILVER FOX MUFFS.
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES.
ASTRAKHAN, SEAL, ERMINE, MINK, BLACK MARTEN AND CHINCHILLA MUFFS, BOAS AND SETS.
SEAL CAPS AND TURBANS.
ALL STYLES FUR TRIMMINGS.
FUR AND PLUSH
Sleigh and Carriage Robes
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GARMENTS.
PARIS,
RECEPTION,
WALKING,
AND EVENING COSTUMES,
Embroidered Over-Dresses, Polonaises,
Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,
Braided and Embroidered Breakfast Jackets, &c., &c.
The balance of stock in the above goods will be offered at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK THREAD
LACE POINTES.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Special Novelties in Rich Laces for Holiday Presents.
Lace Pointes, Shawls, Flounces,
Handkerchiefs, Parasol and Fan Covers,
Fichus, Capes, Sashes,
Trimming Laces, Black and White,
all descriptions and widths.
VALENCIENNES LACES made up in COLLARS, SETS, CAPES, FICHUS, BOWS, &c.

HDKFS.
INITIALED, EMBROIDERED, HEMMED AND TAPE BORDERED.
N. B.—INITIALING done to order in best manner.
A Large Lot Paris Embroidered Sets at Half the Cost of Importation.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.
HOLIDAY GOODS
STILL CHEAPER THAN LAST WEEK
ENTIRE STOCK OF
HOLIDAY GOODS
TO BE CLEARED OUT REGARDLESS OF COST.

Rather than carry over any Holiday Goods we will sell all our fine Rosewood Writing desks, Work-boxes, Jewel-cases, Cigar-stands, &c., at less than cost of importation.

Still on hand a full assortment of the finest styles of Rosewood Writing-desks, inlaid with real German silver plate and edge, now reduced to $3 50; identical same style as sold all over at $8. And all the finer styles in proportion.

Inlaid Rosewood Work-boxes, in all the finest styles, reduced in like proportion.

To be sold without regard to cost at Ehrich's Temple of Fashion.	TO BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO COST. Entire assortment of Dressing-cases, Russia Leather Glove Boxes, Porte-monnaies, Wallets, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, Fine Silk Fans, Albums, Cigar-stands, Worsted Slipper Patterns and Cushions, &c.	To be sold without regard to cost at Ehrich's Temple of Fashion.

TOYS! TOYS!!
Still on hand a large assortment of Toys, which we will now sell off at an immense sacrifice.
Lots of Toys of all kinds reduced to 5c., 10c. and 15c. each.
China Dolls at less than ever before sold.
Saratoga Trunks, with bonnet-box and tray, at 95c., the wonder of the world.
Solid black-walnut Writing-desks, gilt edge and lock, at $1, worth $2.
Backgammon and Checker Boards, with dice, boxes and all complete, at 90c., worth $1 75.
And a host of Holiday Goods in like proportion.

MADE-UP LACE GOODS.
We have paid especial attention to this Department, and offer for this week special inducements in Lace Collars and Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Sets, &c., &c.
Sets in boxes, with embroidery and lace edge, at 50c., worth 85c.
Elegant Embroidered Sets, in boxes, at 87c., worth $1 25.
Fine Lace Sets, in boxes, at $1, worth $1 75.
Elegant Lace Sets, with flowing or coat sleeves, at $1 35, worth fully $2.
Fine Lace Handkerchiefs, in endless variety, from 56c. upward; worth fully double.
Together with an elegant assortment of Real Thread Lace Collars, Sets, &c., &c., at bargains.
BARGAINS IN
Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Muslin and Merino Under-garments, Corsets, Ladies' Fancy Scarfs and Bows, Ribbons, Velveteens, Volvets, Satins, &c., &c.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Silk Gimps and Passementerie Trimmings, Buttons, Loops, &c., &c.
We again remind our patrons, as last week, to call early in the week and early in the day to avoid the crowd.
Orders by mail promptly attended to, at
EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 287 8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
Will largely replenish their popular stock of
Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Shawls,
Cloaks, Polonaises, very rich.
Ready-Made Suits.
A superb assortment of
FURS.
Real Brussels Point Dresses,
Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
Bridal Trousseaus, Infants' Wardrobes.
Paris and Vienna
Fancy Goods,
with a variety of other articles suitable for
Holiday Presents,
forming the largest, richest, cheapest and most attractive stock ever offered in this City.
Prices lower than ever.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

AT JACKSON'S,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE,
Useful Holiday Gifts
200 PIECES
BLACK ALPACAS
FROM 35 CENTS PER YARD.
VELVETEENS, Silk Finish,
FROM $1.
PRICE GUARANTEED BELOW PRESENT GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER CUBA.
BLACK CORDED
HAIR-CLOTH.
BERNHEIMER & NEWMAN,
NOS. 83 AND 85 WORTH-ST.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK will require to be on board at 10 A. M. today. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Johnson, Burns & Co
IMPORTERS OF MILLINERY GOODS, &c.,
are closing out the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
including
Velvets, Ribbons, Ostrich Feathers,
Flowers and Plants for Jardinieres,
Paris-Trimmed Bonnets and
Own Manufacture.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Ornaments, &c., &c., at a
reduction of 33 per cent.
Also,
Fancy Goods.
Writing-desks, Dressing-cases,
Jewelry-boxes, Musical Albums,
Bronze Figures, &c., &c.
Bohemia and Vienna Goods,
Toilet-sets, Vases, Jardinieres, &c., &c.
Work-baskets, Children's Toys, &c., &c.
New designs in German Embroideries, all at a reduction of 33 per cent.
BLACK SILKS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Lyons heavy Gros Grain and Taffeta,
$1 50, $2, $2 50 AND $3 PER YARD.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Ponsons and Bonnets Gros Grain and Taffeta, $2 50, $3, $3 50 per yard and upward.
Johnson, Burns & Co
NOS. 34 and 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

LACES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Just received, a choice variety of elegant novelties in
Real Point Laces, Collars, Sets and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket-Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces, Lace Barbs, &c., &c.,
At a Reduction of 33 Per Cent.

Embroideries.
Just received,
Embroidered Linen Sets; also, Trimmed with Lace.
Hamburg Goods, Tarletans.
French Book and White Organdies,
FOR EVENING DRESSES.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Initial Pocket Handkerchiefs; 500 dozen Hemstitched Pocket-handkerchiefs.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

HOSIERY.
Johnson, Burns & Co
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK
300 dozen LADIES' UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS, $1 and $1 50 each.
250 dozen LADIES' HEAVY UNBLEACHED IRON FRAME HOSE, $3 per dozen.
350 dozen GENTLEMEN'S HEAVY UNDER-VESTS and DRAWERS, $1 each.
350 dozen GENTS' SUPERSTOUT AND SUPERFINE ENGLISH ½ HOSE, $3 per dozen.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
The latest London and Paris novelties in Scarfs, Neck-ties, Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, Gloves, Shirts, Dressing-gowns, &c., &c. Shirts made to order of Wamsutta Muslin and Richardson's Family Linen, $2 50 each; New-York Mills Muslin and Richardson's extra fine Family Linen, $3 each. Fit guaranteed.

Gloves.
250 dozen EMPERATRICE FRENCH KID GLOVES, two buttons, just received, new shades and evening colors, $1 50 per pair.
LUPIN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES, $1 per pair.
CHILDREN'S GLOVES, &c., &c.

Johnson, Burns & Co.,
NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
COR. UNIVERSITY-PLACE, UNION-SQUARE.

LADIES, GO TO O'NEILL'S,
No. 327 and 329 6th-av.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
of
HOLIDAY AND FANCY GOODS.
RIBBONS.
50 Cartons 7 inch Sash Ribbons, 95 cents, in all colors, worth $1 25.
50 Cartons 6½ inch Sash Ribbons, 85 cents, sold on Broadway for $1.
75 Cartons Fancy Plaid Sash Ribbons, 90 cents, warranted all Silk.
A large assortment of Roman and Fancy Sashes selling off below cost.
Most complete assortment of Bonnet Ribbons in the City, and the cheapest.

LADIES, GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR
RICH LACES.
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,
MEDIUM AND EXTRA QUALITY.
BARBES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS AND SETS.
LACE COLLARS, 25c., 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c. and 95c.
Ladies will do well to call and examine our stock of
MADE UP LACE GOODS.
ROUND HATS AND BONNETS.
SILK VELVET ROUND HATS AND SILK VELVET BONNETS.
Finest quality of FELT HATS, $1 25, sold on Broadway for $2.
SILK VELVET BONNETS and ROUND HATS, $2 74, the best quality made.
ALL NEW SHAPES.
FLOWERS.
Four cases of finest FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., just received.
FEATHERS.
Five cases of Ostrich Plumes, Ostrich Tips, Fancy Feathers, Aigrettes, &c., at very low prices.
KID GLOVES.
200 dozen Lupin's two-buttoned Kid Gloves, $1.
500 dozen Lupin's two-buttons, $1 25, worth $1 75.
300 dozen Lupin's two-buttons Fancy Kid Gloves, $1 35.
All these goods are of superior quality, and every pair warranted.
Perinot Kid Gloves in two buttons.
LADIES' SCARFS AND TIES.
Now open, the most complete assortment of Scarfs and Ties in the City, and the cheapest.
Strangers and our customers are respectfully invited to examine our stock.
N. B.—REDUCTION TO THE TRADE.
ALL GOODS MARKED PLAIN FIGURES.
H. O'NEILL & CO.,
Nos. 327 and 329 6th-av. and 20th-st.

FURS.

FURS.
F. BOOSS,
NO. 449 BROADWAY.
Between Howard and Grand sts.,
HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT
For the
HOLIDAY SEASON.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES,
PLAIN AND TRIMMED WITH
BLACK MARTIN, GREBE, &c.
MINK, SABLE, BLACK MARTIN
AND ERMINE SETS,
In great variety.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FUR TRIMMINGS.
BEAR, FOX, WOLF,
And other
SLEIGH ROBES
At prices much below last season.
ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT
LEGANT MUFF.

CLOTHING.

TO READY MONEY BUYERS.
TROUSERS TO MEASURE,
FROM
LONDON AND PARIS CASSIMERES,
$13 75 TO $15 75.
The well-known Custom Tailoring Firm of
McLEOD & REMMEY,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,
Have recently purchased for ready-money a large and desirable line of Imported Goods at less than cost of importation, and they offer to make them to measure at a price much less than at any time during this season.

Trousers to Measure, from London and Paris Cassimeres, $13 75 to $15 75.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1871.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
☞ *Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan. 1.*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FORTY SECOND DIVIDEND.
MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 544 and 546 BROADWAY, CORNER OF
BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 19, 1871.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, payable on and after the third Monday in January.
The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1872.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of current six months, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.
The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Dec. 22 to the morning of Jan. 10, 1872.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (5) Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1872.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six per Cent., in gold, free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on and after the 2d of January next.
Transfer-books are closed until that date.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable, free of all taxes, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-book will be closed from 22d inst. to the 2d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 333 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date, until the 2d prox.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will close to-morrow until 2d of January.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next.
The transfer-books will be closed until 5th January, 1872.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of tax,) payable on and after the 2d of January, 1872.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d prox.
G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 5th January, 1872.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas'r.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

BERDAN FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Dividend.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable Jan. 4, 1872, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. Transfer-books closed from Dec. 20 to Jan. 4.
CHARLES E. MILNOR, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. Transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of $3 per share on the capital stock of this bank, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 10, 1872.
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 2, 1872, at office of
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE
NEW GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETIES.
OPPOSITE WALLACK'S, UPSTAIRS.
BRONZES, SILKS, SHAWLS, CHINA, &C.

OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS.—Picture-frames retailed at trade prices to Jan. 1, for cash. Established 1839. THOS. HOOPER, No. 137 Fulton-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & Co.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, who is trustworthy in every respect; a careful driver, skillful with horses, willing and obliging. Address T. M. G., No. 138 West 50th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced French coachman and groom in a private family. Call or address R. D., present employers, No. 120 East 32d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

GOODENOUGH
HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 1,293 and 1,295 Broadway, corner 35th-st.
BRALEY & WALTON, Proprietors.
Having been late Chief Veterinary Surgeon in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, Dr. BRALEY will pay special attention to all diseases of the horse.

RUSSIAN SLEIGH-BELLS.
The only real ones in the City.
Horse blankets and fur robes in every variety.
Fine harness of all descriptions.
At the old-established English importing house.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LANDAUS, COUPES, HAM'S Patent Landaulets, Clarences and Harness, $100 LESS THAN MY USUAL PRICE if purchased for presents.
HAM'S NO. 10 EAST 4TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
500 sleighs, all styles, pony, six seat, swell, Portland, &c., from $30 up; the largest assortment in the City. Robes, bells, &c. Empire City Repository.
WM. H. GRAY, Nos. 20 and 22 Wooster-st.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS
By KIMBALL and other first-class makers.
S. E. BATES,
No. 1,506 Broadway, near 46th-st.

STIVERS' SLEIGHS.—AN ASSORTMENT of Portland and Albany pony sleighs and cutters, fine six-seat sleighs; one left own make celebrated Pony sleigh, with rumble. (same as sent Earl of Stuart, Scotland.) Have in process my renowned Dexter Speed and Eureka cutters, that can finish to tastes of purchasers. R. M. STIVERS, Manufacturer, Nos. 144 to 152 East 31st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

FREDERICK S. WOOD, NO. 219 AND 221 West 19th-st., has in process of construction new styles of family and first-class livery coaches and clarences, which may be finished to suit taste of purchasers. Also, prepared to take orders for his light road and pleasure wagons, which in style, quality of material and workmanship are without superior.

BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME-ST., offer at their warerooms, 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., a large stock of elegant carriages and road wagons, EXCLUSIVELY OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and of the best quality only. SOLE AGENTS FOR CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, bells, extensive assortment; prices unequaled; examination solicited; different styles, numbering 400; rented for season; when desired, privilege of purchase. WITTY'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

DEXTER SLEIGH-BELLS. SLEIGHS—Great bargains; carriages, sleighs every style; several left over from last season, new and second hand, at reasonable prices, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—DEXTER SLEIGH-BELLS, sleighs, all styles, new and second hand; lowest popular prices; several left over from last season cheap at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGH-BELLS, WHOLESALE AND retail, the largest assortment ever offered, and greatly reduced prices; lot 300 straps soiled bells over from last season, cheap, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DOUBLE COUPE harness; made to order: as good as new. Inquire at No. 53 West 51st-st., or address Box No. 6,179 Post-office.

ELEGANT WHITE ASTRAKHAN robe, $59; three black bear, $45, $35, $25; fine fox, $30; wolf, $35. WEBBER, 6th-av. and 31st-st.

LARGE SECOND-HAND SIX SEAT sleigh, lined, in perfect order. CHARLES SWIFT, No. 122 West 30th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 670 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests. W. L. FISH.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34TH-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; other desirable rooms and physician's office; house and location first class.

NO. 23 EAST 4TH-ST., (ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.)—Pleasant large and single rooms, with excellent table; terms reasonable. (Transient boarders taken.)

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

NO. 160 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Large front room, ample closets, hot and cold water and fire, with unexceptionable table board for man and wife, or two gentlemen.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY, corner 8th-st.—Newly furnished rooms, with board, from $10 to $20 per week; rooms from $4 per week upward.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV. AND Broadway, newly furnished throughout. First-class accommodations for families and single gentlemen; reasonable rates. WM. G. TOMKINS, Proprietor.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 603.—FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor. Third floor back room and hall bedroom, with board.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE—BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $3 50 per day, board and room. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 18 WEST 24TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Fifth-avenue Hotel, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, singly or en suite.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TWO OR three large sunny rooms, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—GENTLEMAN AND wife desire a nicely-furnished room on second or third floor; private family preferred; location above 14th-st. and below 40th-st.; please give full particulars as to accommodations, price, &c.; best references given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 2,865.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF A GOOD home, with a first-class private family, wanted by a young man in business. References given and required. Address S. P. CO., Post-office Box No. 3,845.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses. Private seats secured this month without extra charge.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—A short course of bright instruction and rapid improvement, worth more than years of dull plodding and no results.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—300 students qualified in 1871; all quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Call and see improvements.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. H. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, CHESHIRE, Conn.—Boarding-school for boys; six resident teachers; terms, $375 per year, $125 per session. The next session begins TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872. The Principal, Rev. Dr. Horton, will be at the Grand Central Hotel until Wednesday, 27th inst.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, EXPERIenced in teaching in this country French, Spanish, and mathematics, to any extent, is open for an engagement; no objection to the country. Address for one week TEACHER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS canvasser on advertising, for a monthly mechanical magazine. Address, with references, MAGAZINE MAN, Box No. 2,818 New-York Post-office.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN WANTED—Parties controlling a good Western or near by trade. Apply to DU BOIS, MAGOVERN & CO., No. 343 Broadway.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON—IL TROVATORE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, prior to departure for Pittsburg and the West.
On TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 26, at 8,
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON (for the second time in New-York) as............LEONORA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY (for the second time in New-York) as............AZUCENA
Signor P. BRIGNOLI (in his original creation in America of that rôle) as............MANRICO
Signor BARTOLINI (his second appearance here) as............COUNT DI LUNA
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor
WEDNESDAY, 27th, (last night but one)—LA TRAVIATA.
FRIDAY, 29th, (last night)—MARTHA.
SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 1½, doors open at 12½
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE—MIGNON.
MIGNON.
Seats for all the above at the Academy; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
TO-MORROW (Monday, Christmas Day) the box-office will be open at the Academy from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
NOTICE.—The public is respectfully notified, in order to prevent confusion, that the balcony chairs will be reserved during the entire evening.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. BROUGHAM'S NEW PLAY, written expressly for this theatre, entitled
JOHN GARTH.
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. PECK, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss LILLIE McCORMICK and others in the cast.
"'John Garth' was a triumphant and enthusiastic success."—*Herald.*
"We can say with candor of 'John Garth' that it is one of the best off-hand melodramas we have ever seen. It is, to begin with, full of life and 'go.'"—*Times.*
"Its merits are those of strong contrasts, compact and constant action, and a careful and symmetrical unfolding of the principal motive. It is choicely set, new scenery lending a special charm throughout."—*World.*
ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES
are unavoidably
POSTPONED,
On account of the IMMENSE SUCCESS of
JOHN GARTH.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
DIVORCE!!
THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
CHRISTMAS DAY, A SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Seats secured for any date in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE OF THE
INIMITABLE FOX.
In his matchless compound of wit and drollery,
HUMPTY DUMPTY—A genuine Christmas Pantomime, full of fun, faries and bewildering enchantment—just the thing for the times. Matinée at 2 o'clock on Christmas Day. Three Matinées Holiday week—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER............Manager
A BRILLIANT BILL OF NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
JOHN MULLIGAN, THE POPULAR COMEDIAN.
AND ALL THE STAR ARTISTS,
IN AN UNSURPASSABLE PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

WACHTEL.
THE GREATEST OF TENORS.
Farewell night at Brooklyn Academy,
TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
Wachtel in his world-famed character, Chapelou.
Miss Canissa in the charming rôle of Magdeleena.
WACHTEL AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE ON CHRISTMAS DAY—FAREWELL MATINEE.
WACHTEL in Philadelphia on Friday, Dec. 29.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NIXON'S BROADWAY CIRCUS.
Nos. 728 and 730, opposite New-York Hotel.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
Open every afternoon and evening. All the great artists of the day. SANTA CLAUS will appear on
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON
and present toys to every child in the house.
Admission, 50 cents; a few reserved chairs, $1; gallery, 30 cents. Established matinée prices—Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; balcony chairs, 75 cents.

STEINWAY HALL—THE MESSIAH.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25, 1871,
Handel's oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
By the NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION and the following distinguished artists:
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING,
Mr. H. R. ROMEYN,
Mr. F. REMMERTZ.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor............Mr. A. Reiff, Jr.
Organist............Mr. S. P. Warren
General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 extra.
Tickets for sale at the Hall only, on Monday, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
NEW CLASSES for BEGINNERS and CLASSES for ADVANCED pupils now forming for instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music, harmony and composition, and modern languages.
Also, PRIVATE LESSONS DAY AND EVENING.
APPLICATION for ADMISSION must be made at the General Conservatory offices.
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over MUSIC STORE.
(The branch at No. 82 5th-av. has removed.)
The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NOS. 102, 104, and 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
The annual grand fancy dress ball will take place at the Academy of Music THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1872. A limited number of tickets, at $15, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society. Boxes may be secured through Mr. LOUIS GRASS, No. 136 Chambers-st., corner College-place.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
$360,000 will be drawn Jan. 5, 1872.
JOS. BATES & CO., Agents,
No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.
Post-Office Box No. 4,284.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

AUCTION SALES.

250 OIL-PAINTINGS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,
AND SOLD FOR ACCOUNT OF CONSIGNEES.
Among them are examples by
Guilleminet, Troyon, Dupre, Sauvage, Hellouin, Aubry, Viard, Auge, Benardt, Coutourier, Perret, Dramard, Rosewag, Viscouti, Feneche, Goutier, Deshayes, LeBrun, &c., &c.
Also, copies from
Messonier, Rosa Bonheur, Boucher, &c.,
and comprising
LANDSCAPES, FLOWER PIECES,
STREET SCENES, CATTLE PIECES,
HISTORICAL AND FIGURE PIECES, &c.,
some few damaged by importation.
The whole to be sold as they are, for what they will bring, without reserve or limitation, at the
CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock.
Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell
120,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27, AT 10 1-2 o'clock A. M., at No. 458 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, between Hoyt-st. and Elm-place, the entire stock of a dealer in mattresses, bedding, &c., bedsteads, spring beds, 300 hair and husk mattresses, seventy-five feather pillows, forty comforters, sixty pair blankets and woolen spreads, counters, shelving, stove, &c.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BOOTH.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 25,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS,
in Shakespeare's grand historical tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
which will be presented,
after many months of careful preparation,
and for the first time at this theatre,
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS,
(Expressly engaged for this character.)
MR. F. C. BANGS............as............MARC ANTONY
MR. D. W. WALLER............as............JULIUS CÆSAR
MR. JAMES STARK............as............CASCA
MISS BELLA PATEMAN............as............PORTIA
and a judicious distribution of the rest of the characters.
The tragedy will be produced with every attention to scenic propriety and correctness of detail, illustrative of the epoch.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY....by...Mr. C. Witham
ENTIRE NEW COSTUMES....by...Mr. Thos. Joyce
NEW APPOINTMENTS....by...Mr. J. P. Dence
NEW MUSIC....by...Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer
NEW MACHINERY, by Mr. J. Dunne and assistants
CALCIUM EFFECTS....by....Mr. Jos. Scollen
JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE
on SATURDAY at 1 O'CLOCK.
☞ Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Remarkable CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.

FLORENCE!	*	WACHTEL!
WACHTEL	*	FLORENCE!
DRAMA!!	*	OPERA!!

MONDAY ("MERRY CHRISTMAS") EVENING,
Return of the cheery FLORENCES.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
Produced with new scenery and accessories.
BOB BRIERLY, (his great original part,)
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.
EMILY ST. EVREMOND, (her great original part,)
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
AFTERNOON, AT 2,
WACHTEL,
Europe's greatest tenor, in his favorite opera,
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
Seats may be secured at the box-office from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie ticket-office, junction of Broadway, 23d-st., and 5th-av.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
COL. JAMES FISK, JR.'S,
famous ONE HUNDRED, comprising the
NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
will, with the assistance of Mme. SALVOTTI, Mlles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY and Mr. F. LETSCH, (renouned as a trombone soloist,) give a grand
CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME
at the CONCERT on
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at 8.
Herr CARL BERGMANN............Musical Director
Mr. D. L. DOWNING............Leader
Seats may be secured at No. 701 Broadway; Erie ticket-office, corner Broadway and 23d-st., Fifth-avenue and Grand Central Hotels.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
FAREWELL TO WACHTEL!
WACHTEL IN GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON AT 2
Wachtel in his world-famed character, Chapelou.
Miss Canissa in the charming rôle of Magdeleena.
Scale of prices—General admission, $2; secured seats, $2 50 and $2 50, according to location; private boxes, $15; and proscenium boxes, $25. Tickets on sale today at the box-office; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Erie office, junction of Broadway, 23d-st. and 5th-av.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'WAY.
EMPHATIC SUCCESS OF AIMEE AND COEUILTE in B-A-R-B-E B-L-E-U-E.
MONDAY, Dec. 25, grand Holiday MATINEE,
L-A P-E-R-I-C-H-O-L-E,
with AIMEE and NOE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT............Director
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½,
COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 25.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVALS.
SUPERB ATTRACTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.
BRILLIANT SPECTACULAR SCENES,
UNITED WITH THE CHARMS OF THE CIRCUS.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
AND ALL THE PEERLESS PERFORMERS.
A RARE TREAT FOR THE JUVENILES
ON CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.
First performance of the new, original, comical and mirth-provoking MEDLEY of SPLENDOR and ODDITY, GRANDEUR and JOLLITY, gracefully blended with magnificent FAIRY SCENES and VISIONS of BEAUTY, which has been in preparation for six weeks, and will be produced in the form of
A GORGEOUS HOLIDAY PANTOMIME,
entitled
GOODY TWO SHOES
AND THE MAGIC HEN; OR,
THE GIANT OF THE CRIMSON CASTLE.
THIS BRILLIANT FAIRY SPECTACLE
will be profusely adorned by elegant costumes and paraphernalia, and its interest intensified by the extraordinary talent engaged in its performance. The excessively fascinating nature of many of the delightful scenes, as well as the novel manner in which many amusing incidents are introduced, will contribute to render this the most DIVERTING ALLEGORICAL PANTOMIME ever placed before an audience either in Europe or America.
GOODY TWO SHOES
will be performed EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING during the HOLIDAY SEASON.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.
Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES—1870-71.
WENDELL PHILLIPS'
GREATEST LECTURE,
"STREET LIFE IN EUROPE,"
STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 28,
at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

M. T. BRENNAN COTERIE.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY, JAN. 16, 1872.
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC, President.
CHARLES E. LOEW, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWARD CUDDY, }
THOMAS J. NEALIS, } Secretaries.
JOHN VON GLAHN, }
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Treasurer.
Boxes can be engaged of Mr. M. J. Sheppard, No. 417 Broadway, (Brandreth House,) where a plan of the same may be seen.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
JAN. 15,
SEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY-DRESS BALL.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS'
PIANO-FORTES.
The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices.
And upon the most favorable terms of payment.
We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, $250 and $275 cash, for the Holidays. Waters', Steinway's, Chickering's and other pianos and organs to let, and rent allowed on purchase. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Dec. 20, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1872. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 4, 1871, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, proximo, warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, WELL-ESTABLISHed retail dry-goods business, doing a popular and profitable trade for cash. Can be purchased on favorable terms. This is an excellent opportunity for any merchant of ability to take a first-class, well-organized business. Address DRY GOODS, Box 129 Station A.

GENTS' FURNISHING — FIFTEEN years' stand; good custom and transient trade; about $3,000 cash will buy it; stock well selected; fixtures, &c.; no charge for good-will; sold only to close an estate. Apply on premises, No. 110 Fulton-st.

I WILL SELL A THREE THOUSAND DOLLAR INTEREST in a well-established and profitable job-printing establishment down-town. Terms easy. Address W. G., Office *Evening Post.*

CHRISTMAS DAY.

How it will be Observed in the Churches and City.

The Preparations in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches—Programme of the Services—The Day in Brooklyn and New-Jersey.

The Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches have made the usual preparations for Christmas, some of the decorations being on a most elaborate scale.

At Trinity, the pulpit, font, lectern, side aisles, and organ chamber are festooned with laurel; the windows of the side aisles with the sacred misletoe, holly, and sprigs of hemlock. Crosses of laurel and holly are placed over the doors leading to the robing rooms. On two crimson panels near the altar are inscribed the words: "Unto us a Child is born; unto us a Son is given." The elaborate rood-screen, tastefully decorated with flowers, is extended across a portion of the chancel, and bouquets of exotics are placed on the sides of the altar. Morning services will commence at 9½ o'clock, and the grand service at 11. Rev. Dr. OGILBY, Rev. GEORGE FERGUSON, and Rev. Mr. KEMBLE will officiate at both services, and Rev. Dr. DIX will deliver the sermon. The musical programme will be as follows: Processional Hymn 47, ancient and modern; Introit Hymn 42, ancient and modern; H. G. THUNDER. Kyrie, Second Mass; MOZART. Nicene Creed, Second Mass; MOZART. Twelfth Mass; MOZART. "He is blessed who cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest." Sursum Corda; TALLIS. Sanctus, Second Mass; MOZART. Agnus Dei, Second Mass; MOZART. "Gloria in Excelsis," Second Mass; MOZART. Nunc Dimittis; Recessional Hymn 43, ancient and modern; "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing." Even Song—Processional Hymn 42, ancient and modern; Cantate, chant; Benedic, chant; Recessional Hymn 43, ancient and modern. Besides the usual choir, there will be an orchestra of thirty-two select musicians, composed as follows: Ten violins, two violas, two violoncellos, two double basses, two flutes, two oboes, two clarionets, two bassoons, two French horns, two cornets-à-piston, three trombones and two kettle-drums.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

This chapel is decorated in the usual manner, the panels of the galleries, the organ chamber, the pulpit and the lectern being twined with evergreens. The flutings of the columns and their bases and capitals are decorated with holly. The services will include a Christmas anthem, the choir being reinforced for the occasion.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

St. John's has been most artistically decorated, though spruce boughs are the only material used. The altar is dressed with flowers. In addition to the usual musical services a grand anthem will be given.

ST. ALBAN'S.

At this little edifice the services will commence at an early hour and last nearly through the day. The church is prettily decorated with evergreens, and the chancel has been almost covered with flowers. The musical selections performed will be choice and varied.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The Christmas arrangements at Christ Church, in Fifth-avenue, are unusually elaborate and impressive. The church will be beautifully decorated, and the chancel especially will be profusely ornamented with flowers and evergreens. Christ Church has been distinguished, of late, for the peculiar style of its music, and this will be amply illustrated on the occasion of the present festival. As some of our readers may not be aware, there are two distinct choirs at this church—one in the gallery, composed of fourteen voices, among whom are Mrs. Fox, Miss Somerville, Miss Rushby, and Messrs. Remerts, Candidus, Weinlich and others. This choir being near the organ, sustains the more elaborate parts of the music, while the chancel choir, numbering thirty voices, (men and boys in surplices,) sing the more solid and cathedral portions. The following programme of the music, for Christmas morning, has been furnished by Dr. CUTLER, organist of Christ Church:

Processional, "O Come, all ye Faithful." This and all the other hymns are from *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, excepting two special ones for this occasion, and they will be circulated among the congregation. Venite and psalms to Anglican chants, from CUTLER'S *Trinity Psalter*, Te Deum by CAVOZZI. Anthem, "Glory to God on High and on Earth Peace," &c., from MOZART'S Twelfth Mass, by a full chorus of fifty voices. Hymn, "Shout the Glad Tidings." This is a congregational anthem for, and will be sung by, choir and people. During the offertory ROSSINI'S chorus, "The God of Israel," will be sung by both the gallery and chancel choirs. After service the hymn will be "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing." The Right Rev. Dr. POTTER, Bishop of the diocese, will officiate in the morning, and Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of Chicago, will preach, both being supported by Rev. Mr. DUNHAM, assistant rector of the parish.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

The Christmas music at this church will be unusually attractive. The selections are from BUCK, MILLARD, BERGE, GUETHER, &c., &c. The choir consists of Mme. SABRITTI, soprano; Miss BULKLEY, contralto; Mr. ROMAYNE, tenor; Mr. REMMERTZ, basso, assisted by other voices, the whole under the direction of Mr. DODGE, organist, assisted by Mr. BABCOCK.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The interior of St. James, Protestant Episcopal Church, in East Seventy-second-street, of which Rev. C. B. SMITH is rector and superintendent, has been beautifully decorated. On Christmas morning there will be a children's carol, and on Tuesday evening there will be a Christmas tree festival for the children connected with the Sunday-school.

HOLY TRINITY OF HARLEM.

At the Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, of which Rev. W. NEILSON MCVICKAR is rector, services will commence at 10½ A. M. The musical services will include a pastoral symphony on the organ, "There Were Shepherds," (solo from the Messiah;) chorus, "Glory to God;" anthem, "Behold a Virgin," and chorus, "O Thou that Tellest," (from the Messiah;) hymn, "Hark, the Herald Angels;" the hallelujah chorus and hymn No. 153. In the grand chorus from the Messiah the choir will be assisted by a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the congregation, and others, who have volunteered their aid. The choir consists of Miss ROBINA FARRELL, soprano; Miss BEKA HUHN, alto; Mr. W. H. TERHUNE, tenor; Mr. E. R. ALMY, bass. Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW is organist.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Extensive preparations have been made for Christmas at all the Roman Catholic churches. The Cathedral in Mulberry-street presents a really magnificent appearance, holly, miseltoe, laurel and other evergreens being used in its decoration. The services will, of course, commence with high mass, and will be closed by the Archbishop's pontifical service.

At St. Peter's, in Barclay-street, a beautiful cross of flowers has been placed over the tabernacle, and on the altar of the Blessed Virgin will appear a figure of the infant Christ lying in a manger. The entire edifice has been decorated with evergreens. High mass will be celebrated by Rev. Father QUINN.

CHRISTMAS MUSICAL NOTES.

The "Messiah" is to be sung in Newark on Christmas night at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. The oratorio will have the excellent support of Mme. ANNA BISHOP, assisted by Messrs. SIMPSON and THOMAS. No doubt the music-loving and devotional public of Newark will come out in force on this occasion. They will certainly enjoy a most worthy performance.

Christmas in Brooklyn.

The unpleasant day yesterday was a cause of much disappointment to many who had deferred until the last day of the week their preparations for the Christmas festivities, but, notwithstanding, the streets were filled with ladies and gentlemen in search of the material with which to fill the stockings of the young people. The stores were thronged from morning till late at night. The Episcopal and Catholic churches are properly decorated in view of this event, and will be thronged to-morrow. In the Episcopal churches, the musical programme will be select and appropriate. In the Catholic churches the ceremonials will be grand and imposing. The services in the principal churches on Monday will be as follows:

St. John's Church, St. John's-place and Seventh-avenue, Rev. A. E. Terry, rector. The choir consists of twenty boys and eight gentlemen, who will render service as follows: Processional carol, by Sunday-school; "Venite," chanted; Proper Psalms, chanted, 19th, 45th and 85th; "Te Deum," WARREN, in G.; Jubilate, chanted; Anthem, "Sing unto the Lord," with solo; "Kyrie," WARREN, in G.; Hymn 47th, ancient and modern; Offertory, "The Christ Child," WARREN; Recessional, Christmas Carol. The sermon will be by the rector.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. CHARLES H. HALL, rector. The following exercises will be rendered at the above church: Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Processional Hymn, WAINWRIGHT; Venite Exaltemus in C, JAS. TURLE; Special Psalms, 19, 45, 85; Te Deum Laudamus in C, S. B. WHITELEY; Benedictus in E flat, J. N. HUMMEL; Introit Sanctus, from the "Messe Solennelle," GOUNOD; Kyrie Eleison in F, S. B. WHITELEY; Anthem, "O Thou that Tellest Good Tidings to Zion," HANDEL; Recessional "Gloria in Excelsis," (Messe Solennelle,) GOUNOD; Ter Sanctus, "Therefore with Angels," &c., in F, S. B. WHITELEY; Communion Hymn, (A. and M., 157,) WINCHESTER, old; Gloria in Excelsis.

St. Peter's Church, Hicks-street, corner Warren. Christmas Day services by the following: Celebrant Rev. J. FRANSIOLI, who will preach; deacon, Rev. J. MCNEEL; sub-deacon, Rev. M. MURPHY; master of ceremonies, Rev. J. POLLARD. Forty boys of the sodality will serve at the solemn mass in their uniform. The music will be rendered by the choir of the church, assisted by some members of the New-York Church Music Association, to the number of twenty-four good voices. HAYDN'S third imperial mass will be sung before the sermon. DRESSLER'S arrangement of the "Adeste Fideles" will be sung by soloists and chorus, in which the well-trained children will sing one verse alone, with harp accompaniment. At the offertory Master BOULIGNI, late of St. Charles, will sing DRESSLER'S arrangement of ADAM'S beautiful "Cantique de Noel," with full chorus, harp and organ accompaniment. The whole under the direction of Mr. WM. DRESSLER, the organist.

The colored children of Williamsburg will be feasted in Masonic Temple, to-morrow afternoon, by several charitable citizens. Addresses will be delivered by Justice VOORHIES, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, and Rev. MOSES MANNING.

Christmas Decorations.

The City markets have had a picturesque appearance imparted to them for several days past by the exposition for sale of large quantities of Christmas evergreens. Fond parents, having the happiness of their young flocks in prospect, have been for some time in the pleasant task of purchasing Christmas trees.

These trees come to the New-York market from New-Jersey, as far up the Hudson River as Poughkeepsie and the Catskills, and even as far off as the State of Maine. They were sold yesterday for from fifteen cents to $25 each single one. The more expensive ones were bought for churches and the numerous German clubs. Dealers complained that there was not as great a demand for them this year as in previous seasons.

Business was very dull with them, but this was ascribed to the extremely bad weather, which kept many buyers from visiting the markets. Wreaths and branches of laurel, holly and evergreens of every description must have met with a large sale, judging from the holiday appearance of saloons and restaurants throughout the City. Beautiful wreaths were selling for $1 50 per dozen, and were to be bought in the evening at smaller prices. The churches will be rendered charming today by their evergreen decorations, and many a home, especially among the Germans, will be gladdened for the young folks by the green Christmas tree with its wax tapers and its load of juvenile attractions, provided by kind parents.

Christmas Eve in New-Jersey.

The festivities of Christmas were commenced last evening in most of the churches, assembly halls and private houses in New-Jersey. During the day the usual throng of purchasers crowded the markets, the toy-shops, book-stores and other places of Holiday business. Notwithstanding the driving storm, and the dangerous condition of the sidewalks, nearly all the Sunday-schools were represented in full force at the church festivals last evening. Today and to-morrow Christmas service will be held as usual with churches. Public dinners, balls, &c., are very numerously announced in Jersey City, Newark and Paterson. The most notable affair of the kind in Jersey City will be the dinner given by the proprietors of the *Evening Journal* to their employes. Last year nearly 250 newsboys and other employes sat down to dinner. The entertainment is to be given at Cooper Hall.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

There were $67,903 29 received as taxes during the past week.

The members of the new Board of Aldermen were yesterday sworn in by Judge CARDOZO.

There were 49 males and 511 females provided with situations last week through the Free Labor Bureau.

During the past week five members of the Ninth Regiment were incarcerated in Ludlow-street for non-payment of fines.

The sum of $50,000 was deposited, yesterday, by the Controller to the credit of the Department of Parks, to pay laborers.

Some of the younger members of the Stock Exchange had a holiday frolic in that building, yesterday, after the close of the Board.

A new section of the Internationals has been established at No. 129 Spring-street, of which EMILE FRANCOIS is President, and CARL J. HERBOLD, Secretary.

The Winter weather has stopped all work on the new Post-office, except that on the iron parts of the building only. Forty men only are now employed on the whole edifice.

Controller GREEN yesterday removed MICHAEL FAY, Clerk of Fulton Market, and several clerks in the Department of Finance, and attendants of the Supreme Court.

The citizens' serenade to Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, Ex-Collector of this port, announced for yesterday evening, has been postponed till next Tuesday evening on account of the weather.

SIDNEY EDWARDS MORSE, son of Rev. JEDEDIAH MORSE, D. D., and brother of Prof. S. F. B. MORSE, inventor of the electric telegraph, died in this City, yesterday, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Custom-house detectives are looking out for the arrival of FREDERICK SHERMAN, a well-known adventurer, who has long been suspected of smuggling goods to this port. He was expected in the *Cuba*, but did not arrive.

A call has been issued to the Democratic voters of the City to enroll their names from Tuesday to Saturday next, in each Assembly District, for the purpose of perfecting a Democratic Reform Association in each District.

One Mrs. MILLER, of this City, arrived in New-Orleans lately, with a requisition from Gov. HOFFMAN for the arrest of "JIM" NOLAN, alias "Fred" Nelson, who is charged with committing a large robbery of diamonds in this City several months ago.

CATHARINE CAHILL, who was found dangerously ill at No. 22 Pike-street, on Friday, and was supposed to have had an abortion performed upon her, died yesterday evening, at Bellevue Hospital, after having given birth to a still-born child.

Judge BLATCHFORD decided yesterday that the giving of a preference to a creditor by a debtor while the latter is insolvent, cannot be adjudged void unless the preference is given at least four months before the filing of the petition against the debtor.

The men and women engaged as cleaners, &c., in some of the public buildings and offices, and many inspectors, axmen, messengers and others employed in the Department of Public Works, were paid their salaries by Controller GREEN, yesterday.

Gen. SICKLES and his bride remained quietly at the Brevoort House throughout the day, yesterday, and he was visited by a number of old army friends resident in the City. The date of the banquet to be given him by the Third Army Corps has not yet been fixed.

During the past week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by John Quinn and Alonzo F. Pickett; discharges were given to Daniel P. Smock and John Coleman; Samuel Van Winkle, Andrew J. Dupignac and Walter S. Derby were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts.

The Police Commissioners assured Mr. BERGH, yesterday, that the fine imposed upon Officer MCKENZIE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, for preventing a lad named C. EULAR from kicking a little dog, was for using unnecessary rudeness and violence, and not for making the arrest.

The election of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. and A. M., was held on Friday evening, and the following-named officers were chosen: M. B. Abrahams, Master; Charles H. Covell, S. W.; Frederick Schmouses, J. W.; Wm. H. Lefferts, Treasurer; Wm. B. Shove, Secretary; S. T. Brow, George W. Beekman and R. Wells, Jr., Trustees.

Dr. WM. TOD HELMUTH, of No. 21 West Thirty-seventh-street, gave a dinner, last evening, at his residence, to the New-York Medical Club and the Homeopathic Medical Faculty. Among those present were Drs. Marcy, White, Ball, Belcher, Hallock, Fowler, Verdi, Washington, Allen, and McMurray.

The new steam-boat *Harlem* will run in connection with the *Morrisania*, from Fulton Market slip to Morrisania, stopping at Eighth-street and Astoria each way. The owners have recently erected a fine dock and ferry house at Astoria, at an expense of about $5,000—an improvement long wanted at that place. The new route is under the supervision of Capt. C. H. LONGSTREET.

The sister of SELIG WORTH, who has been confined at Ludlow-street Jail for about three months on a charge of swearing falsely against a revenue officer, succeeded in effecting her brother's discharge yesterday. District-Attorney DAVIS consenting to his release, and facetiously remarking that he would give him to his sister as a Christmas present, as he had been sufficiently punished.

Arcana Lodge No. 246, F. and A. M., met at their lodge-room, No. 8 Union-square, on Thursday evening, and elected the following-named officers: Louis J. Belloni, Master; Richard C. Greene, Senior Warden; John R. Auld, Junior Warden; George W. Douglass, Treasurer; Job W. Harris, Secretary; —— White, Tiler; Alfred Roe, James Delamater and Dr. John Beach, Trustees.

Mr. HIRAM CRANSTON, for many years connected with the New-York Hotel, left this City yesterday, for New-Orleans, to assume the management of the St. Louis Hotel at that place. The house has recently been purchased by a stock company, and completely renovated and refurnished, so that now it will rank with any establishment of its kind in the country. The ability of Mr. CRANSTON, so well known as a hotel proprietor, will be appreciated in the Crescent City.

The annual meeting of the George T. Trimble Association of Old Public School No. 7 was held on Thursday last, at the school-house in Chrystie-street. The Association elected the following-named gentlemen as officers for the year 1872: President, JOHN W. GREATIN; Vice-Presidents, Nathan P. Beers, Thomas Palmer, George W. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel D. Allison; Recording Secretary, Joseph H. Tooker; Treasurer, Richard Hamilton, of Bowery National Bank. The President appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of Daniel D. Earle, James L. Harway, George F. Gants, William P. Moss, Jr., Ward St. John, Stout Robertson, Arthur Bassett.

BROOKLYN.

The Ross-street Presbyterian Church will be dedicated today, when three services will be held. The exercises will be conducted by Rev. Drs. DURYEA and THOMAS S. HASTINGS, and Rev. Mr. POMEROY, pastor of the church.

STATEN ISLAND.

The trustees of Edgewater have appointed Mr. MULLY principal of School No. 1, at Tompkinsville.

The Knights of St. Patrick, of Richmond County, will meet at Duffy's Hotel, Tompkinsville, this evening, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

At the election for officers of Richmond Lodge No. 66, F. & A. M., the following were chosen: James Davis, W. M.; Paul M. Van Name, S. W.; Edw. D. Clark, J. W.; F. Groshon, Secretary; James Seaton, Treasurer.

Rev. HERMAN B. STRYKER, pastor of the Huguenot Church in Westfield, who died a few days ago, aged seventy-eight, after a pastorate of about four years at that place, was the son of Rev. PETER STRYKER, who was ordained minister of the Reformed Dutch Church in Northfield, and after a pastorate of about four years removed to Belleville, N. J.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. J. BOXER, of Sing Sing, intends to deliver a discourse Christmas Eve, on "The Birth of the World's Liberator."

Gen. JOHN KUESTER, of Yonkers, A. J. G. Fifth District G. A. R., has organized at Croton Falls, McKiel Post No. 16, G. A. R., of which Major THEODORE PRICE has been elected Commander.

The annual election for officers of Buckingham Chapter No. 174, R. A. M., Sing Sing, resulted as follows: ISAAC B. NOXON, High Priest; THOMAS LEARY, King; JAMES H. COLEMAN, Scribe; GEORGE DOUGLAS, Treasurer; CHARLES H. CUMMING, Secretary.

The annual election at Yonkers for officers of Kitching Post No. 60, G. A. R., resulted as follows: JOHN KUESTER, Commander; G. Dugan, S. V. C.; F. Lawrence, J. T. C.; Wm. Riley, Quartermaster; James Sheridan, O. D.; F. Howland, O. G.; J. H. Pooley, Surgeon, and J. Carter, Chaplain.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-York Mercantile Library will start a branch office in Englewood.

The Passaic County Grand Jury have indicted JOHN CANTY for the murder of EUGENE TAYLOR.

A payment of $25,000 was made yesterday by the City of Newark on the purchase of a new armory.

The Citizens' Insurance Company of Newark have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

Three deaths of persons, each over eighty-five years of age, have occurred at Perth Amboy during the week.

Mr. ALFRED SPEER, who was struck by a locomotive and was seriously injured at Passaic Bridge two weeks ago, is recovering.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will soon commence the building of a "spur" into the City of Paterson.

In addition to the 1,000 liquor saloons in Jersey City, there are several hundred groceries where intoxicating liquors are retailed without license.

Some of the gamblers who have been forced to leave New-York have opened a faro bank at Second and Washington streets, Hoboken.

Rev. W. W. HOLLOWAY, pastor of the Broadway Reformed Church, of Paterson, has resigned his charge, and will leave next week for Southern Michigan.

A coachman in the employ of a Mr. NASON, at Montclair, was found dead in his room yesterday morning. Death was caused by the fumes of charcoal which he had been burning.

The delegates from the State Councils of the Order of United American Mechanics, for Pennsylvania, New-York, Delaware and New-Jersey, have resolved to have a grand national celebration of Washington's Birthday in New-York.

JOHN B. SILKMAN, of the Western-bound Freight Office of the Erie Railway at Jersey City, was made the recipient of a handsome silver pitcher and goblets, yesterday. The presentation speech was made by THEODORE ESLER. The gift was acknowledged by Mr. SILKMAN with thanks, and a handsome present to each of his employes.

One year ago the clothing-store of J. P. OSBORNE & Co., in Newark, was robbed of a piece of cloth worth $75, by a colored man, whose appearance was well remembered by the clerks. Yesterday morning the same man entered the store again, and asked to see some clothing. He was told that he must first pay for the cloth he took a year ago, and on being convinced that he could not successfully dispute his identity, he paid $75 for the stolen cloth. He was then arrested, and gave his name as ALEXANDER H. MATTHEWS.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Rear-Admiral William R. Taylor has been appointed President, and Capt. F. A. Parker, Commanders F. M. Ramsay, William L. Truxton and Montgomery Sicard members of a Board for witnessing the examination of the class of officers now under instruction in the use and manufacture of torpedoes. Lieut. William H. Parker has been ordered to the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Geo. J. Barlow and wife, infant, two children and nurse; Chas. Acker, Mr. Benjamin, Mrs. Flint, Anna Edwards, Jane Edwards, Henry Edwards, Geo. Edwards, John Edwards, Julia Fitzpatrick, J. L. Akrill, J. B. Green, H. Walton, L. L. Smith, G. E. Alvord, E. D. Josselyn, Wm. H. Brown, Miss M. Fisher, Andrew McComb, Thos. Brown, Edward Bell, Mrs. A. McKinley, Stephen Lavin, J. C. Rich, N. W. Perkins, John Mulligan, T. Courtney, W. H. Beach and wife, Miss L. E. Brown, C. W. Fox.

In steam-ship North America, for Rio, &c.—A. K. Ryder, E. McNeill, wife and son, Harriette T. Woodruff, Mrs. Francis Davidson, C. G. Hoffschlaeger, E. Quesada, Depay Gaston, Miss A. Gumbs, B. F. Folsom, E. Lind and wife, John Kershaw, F. E. Muller, G. A. Philips, Luis Guillermety, J. N. Harriman, wife and child, Frank Pach, M. Metzger, Schulz Sellack, C. C. Matteson, Samuel Bridge, J. M. Lopez and 3 companions, Irving Morse, W. R. Asher, G. W. Brown, T. J. Ryder.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Mathew Glenn, G. F. Reynolds, Capt. D. W. Howes, Miss Mary A. Kearney, Miss Dora Dennison, Miss B. Pollock, Miss M. E. Moran, J. Delancey and lady, Peter Moore and lady, Thomas J. Dunlap and lady, George Munson.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz.—W. H. Hurlbut, John V. Proctor, Dr. Fowler, B. Asten, P. C. Almiser, Mrs. F. Clark.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:22 | Sun sets.....4:37 | Moon sets.....5:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:38 | Gov. Island.6:27 | Hell Gate....7:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 23.

Cleared.

Steam-ships England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; City of New York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; North America, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, &c., United States and Brazil Steamship Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son.; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., James Hand; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Wilmington, Cole, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison, James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Metropolis, Castner, Wilmington, N. C., Virginia Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Alliance, Shute, Salem; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship General McClellan, Morrison, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Horace Beals, Strout, Seville, (Spain,) John Zittlosen & Co.

Brigs Balear, (Br.,) Bahr, Porto Cabello, G. Wessels; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayo, Hamilton, Bermuda, Duncan McColl; B. Young, Plummer, Apalachicola, Snow & Richardson.

Schrs. Henry Parker, Beers, Demerara, E. Rowe & Co.; H. S. Marlor, Wines, Gibra and Matanzas, Van Brunt & Bro.; Setagawa, Bryant, Ponce, B. J. Wenberg; Emma L. Porter, Sparks, Santa Martha and Savanilla, D. De Castro & Co.; Malanta, (Br.,) Sanford, Halifax, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Union, Smith, Corpus Christi, &c., Overton & Hawkins; Sarah Brown, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell & Sons; Wapella, Gill, Providence; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; P. F. Brady, Nicholson, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Pennington, Galveston Dec. 13 and Key West 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Dec. 18, 7 A. M., passed steam-ship City of Galveston, hence for New-Orleans, and at 9½ A. M. passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Havana and Vera Cruz.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, Vera Cruz Dec. 11 and Havana 18th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ismailia, (Br.,) Brown, Trieste Nov. 13, Naples 20th, Messina 22d, Palermo 26th, and Gibraltar, Dec. 3, with mdse. and 6 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Treci, Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Podich, Belfast Oct. 15, in ballast to order.

Schr. Royal Arch, Reeves, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Difiora, Brooks, Grand Menan, with fish to order.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Wickson, Portland, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Rockport, Me.

Schr. General Middleton, Davis, Fall River, for Baltimore.

Schr. A. H. Cain, Martin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate Robinson, Marks, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Stroup, Hawkins, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Etta May, Smith, Calais 17 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Bark Margaretha Blanca, (N. G.,) Skorka, Boston, in ballast to A. Wendt & Co.

Brig Anna Lindsley, (Br.,) Edgett, Elizabethport, for St. John, N. B.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., thick fog.

Below.

Bark Jeany, (N. G.,) Wierichs, Bremen Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to order; bark Marie Auguste, (Swed.,) Boden, Havre Oct. 26, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—both by pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 23.—Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 23.—The tug U. S. Grant sld. for New-York this morning.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 23.—The steam-ship Caspian, from Liverpool, reports on the 11th of December, in lat. 54 20, lon. 25 53, passed the bark Indiana, abandoned.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 23.—Steam-ship Caspean sld. for Baltimore this morning.

European Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 23.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Meier, from New-York Dec. 12, arr. yesterday at this port, on her way to Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—The steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Freeman, from New-York Dec. 13, arr. today.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 23.—The Allan line steam-ship Norway, from Portland, arr. at this port yesterday on her way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 23.—The steamer Helvetia, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. yesterday and proceeded.

Union Adams & Co.

Will offer During this Month

Elegant

NOVELTIES,

IN

NECK-WEAR,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
HOUSE COATS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
ENGLISH UMBRELLAS,

As well as every style, quality and size of

UNDER-WEAR,

SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CUFFS, DRAWERS,
SUSPENDERS, &C.,

Including the Celebrated

P. L. Aubert's

Kid and Dogskin Gloves.

Those Desiring Elegant Goods at

POPULAR PRICES

Will Find Them at

637 Broadway 637

TOYS.

STRASBURGER & PFEIFFER,
NO. 394 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
IMPORTERS OF
GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TOYS.

Our Holiday Exhibition,

which commenced DEC. 5, surpasses anything of the like ever exhibited in this country.

SPECIALTIES,

Imported for our HOLIDAY RETAIL TRADE, consisting of all the latest novelties to be found in the European market.

FRENCH DOLLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

RESTAURANT FRANCAIS.

NO. 54 WEST 11TH-ST.,
Between University-place and 5th-av.
TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 AND 6½ P. M.
CHAS. JACQUES, PROPRIETAIRE.

BILL OF FARE TODAY, (SUNDAY.)

POTAGE—Au Sayon.
HORS D'ŒUVRES—Celery—Beure Frais.
POISSON—Fillets de Sole, (au Gratin.)
ENTRE—Escalope de Veau, (a la Maintenon.)
ENTRE-MET—Salsifies, (a la Bechamel.)
ROTI—Cailla, (Bardis.)
SALAD—Maches et Celery.
DESSERT—Charlotte Russ.
FRUIT—Raisin.
FROMAGE—{ Brie. Gruyere.
(CAFE.)

Dinner for $1 25, with wine.
Breakfast, 50c.
GRAND CHRISTMAS DINNER MONDAY.
(SAME PRICES.)

FOR BARGAINS

In fine WATCHES, DIAMONDS, rich JEWELRY and Sterling Silver, examine our prices, bearing in mind that our expenses are seventy-five per cent. less than they would be in Broadway.

J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Immense reduction in the prices of PLAIN, GROS GRAIN, FANCY TRIMMING and SASH RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS and TOILET ARTICLES.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

CONDITION OF THE

ANDES, AMAZON AND TRIUMPH Insurance Companies,

As audited by the following Insurance Departments:

Audit by New-York Insurance Department, H. E. Sickles, Examiner, Dec. 12, 13 and 14, 1871:

AUDIT OF

Andes Insurance Company.

Chicago Losses Paid up to Dec. 15, 1871	$626,810 41
Other Losses paid from Jan. 1, 1871, to Dec. 1, 1871	582,951 44
Total	$1,209,761 85

Total Assets Dec. 15, 1871, after Payment of above Losses.

Cash on hand, in bank and in transit	$404,822 58
Bonds, U. S., State, City and County, market value	390,560 65
Collateral Loans and Accrued Interest	126,500 00
First Mortgage Bonds	462,819 53
Bills Receivable, and Second and Third Assessment Notes, (First Paid)	389,420 55
Book Accounts, Premiums and Agency Balances	116,974 15
Railroad Bonds and other Investments	91,215 00
Total	$1,982,312 46

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment and all other Liabilities, including Chicago	$398,365 00
Net Assets Dec 15, 1861	$1,583,947 46

Funds separate and distinct from Amazon and Triumph Insurance Companies.

AUDIT OF

Amazon Insurance Company,

SAME TIME AND PARTY.

Capital all paid in Oct. 1, 1871 - - - - - - $500,000 00

NO CHICAGO LOSSES.

First Agency Appointed Oct. 12, 1871.

Gross Surplus above Capital for 60 days' business...$232,982 55

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank, and in hands of Agents	$321,027 30
First Mortgages on Ohio Property, worth twice the amount loaned	308,696 67
United States Bonds, market value	68,733 19
Accrued Interest, not yet due	10,540 37
Bills Receivable (notes taken for Hull premiums)	16,517 75
Office Furniture, Iron Safes, Desks, Cases, new and permanent Office Fixtures	7,467 34
Total Assets	$732,982 55

LIABILITIES.

Losses—Fire—Adjusted and not paid—None.		
Losses—Fire—In process of adjustment	$8,966 19	
Inland and Marine, adjusted and not paid—None.		
Inland and Marine, in process of adjustment	22,993 00	
All other liabilities, not exceeding	10,000 00—	41,959 19
Net Assets		$691,023 36

Funds separate and distinct from Andes or Triumph Insurance Companies.

AUDIT OF

Triumph Insurance Company,

SAME TIME AND PARTY.

Capital all paid in Oct. 1, 1871 - - - - - - - - - $500,000 00

NO CHICAGO LOSSES.

First Agency Appointed Oct. 12, 1871.

Gross Surplus above Capital for 60 days' business - - 234,085 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank, and in hands of Agents	$351,204 47
First Mortgages on Ohio Property, worth twice the amount loaned	293,823 67
United States Bonds—Market Value	52,266 87
Accrued Interest—Not yet due	9,970 52
Bills Receivable, (Notes for Hull Premiums)	17,166 00
Office Furniture, Iron Safes, Desks, Cases, New and Permanent Office Fixtures	9,843 47
Total Assets	$734,085 00

LIABILITIES.

Losses—Fire—Adjusted and not Paid—None.		
Losses—Fire—In Process of Adjustment	$15,816 87	
Inland and Marine—Adjusted and Not Paid—None.		
Inland in Process of Adjustment	10,770 13	
All Other Liabilities not Exceeding	10,000 00—	36,587 00
Net Assets		$697,498 00

Funds separate and distinct from Andes and Amazon Insurance Companies.

Net Assets Andes, Amazon and Triumph Insurance Companies, Dec. 15, 1871,

$2,972,448 82.

JAMES H. GODMAN, State Auditor of Ohio, has also personally examined the condition of these Companies, devoting almost a week's time to such duty.

GEORGE W. SARGENT, Attorney for Massachusetts Insurance Department, has likewise personally examined the condition of these Companies since the Chicago fire.

On account of the public distrust of insurance companies, arising from the Chicago fire and gross calumnies and detractions circulated by a spirited opposition, the above facts are published.

J. B. BENNETT, President.

J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary Andes.
B. D. WEST, Secretary Amazon and Triumph.
PRINDLE & MANGAM,
Agents Andes and Triumph.
C. W. STAUDART & CO.,
Agents Andes and Marine Department Amazon and Triumph.
SATTERLEE, BOSTWICK & MARTIN,
Agents Amazon.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS

Have completed their entire stock of

LADIES' FURS

For the season.

SEAL SACQUES,

In splendid assortments, including

NOVELTIES,

All at lower prices than last season.

Astrakhan Sacques

In every quality and at low figures.

Their usual large lines in

Ermine, Mink, Black Martin and Chinchilla.

A select assortment of

Russian and Hudson Bay Sables,
Black and Silver Foxes,

Of special importations.

Fur Robes for Carriage and Sleigh Use.

Including choice grades in

BLACK BEAR AND BEAVER,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Children's Furs,
Gentlemen's Furs.

Particular attention given to orders for

GENTS' SEAL COATS AND VESTS.

N. B.—A large lot of beautiful Novelties in Sacques, Muffs, Turbans, &c., imported from Paris, very exquisite in style and finish. Fur Trimmings in large variety on hand.

502-504 Broadway

CRYSTAL WEDDINGS.

W. S. DOBSON & CO.,
OF LONDON,
FINE GLASS-WARE.

DOBSON & CO. have opened their American branch establishment at

NO. 166 5TH-AV.,

and respectfully invite an inspection of their goods. MINTON'S CHINA, GAS FIXTURES, CRYSTAL BIRD-CAGES, FLOWER CENTRES &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Marble, Bronze and Gilt Clocks,
Ornaments,
Pedestals, Work-Boxes,
Card-Receivers,
Jardinieres and Flowers,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

PRICES VERY LOW.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 and 659 Broadway.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

We desire to call attention to our large and choice stock of these Watches, and specially recommend them to those who desire to procure holiday gifts of permanent value.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, N. Y.

WEBER

PIANO-FORTES.

Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminaries, the Press, &c., the

BEST PIANOS MADE.

Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.

WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV.,
Corner 16th-st., New-York.

WINDOW CORNICES,
PICTURE AND LOOKING-GLASS FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
JOHN NONNENBACHER & CO.,
Factory, No. 16 Pell-st., near Bowery.
Pell-st., near the junction of Bowery and Chatham st.

Albert Levi & Bro.,
No. 56 West 14th-st.,
formerly No. 321 Canal-st.
WATCHES, JEWELRY.
STERLING SILVER-WARE.
SELECTED STOCK OF FINE FRENCH FANCY GOODS, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CALENBERG, VAUPEL & CO.,
Manufacturers of grand and square
PIANOS,
No. 10 East Union-square and 335 West 36th-st., N. Y.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT

POLLAK & SON, manufacturers of Meerschaum Goods, sell their warranted genuine Pipes and Cigar-Holders at wholesale prices, at their retail store, No. 27 John-st., middle of block.